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MR. BALLINGER FREE OF GUILT ACCORDING TO MR. WICKERSHAM

Report of Attorney-General to the President on the Glavis Charges Given to the Senate Today.

CAUSES A SURPRISE

Declares Accusations Against Secretary Are Unfounded and Prompted by Ulterior Motive.

WASHINGTON—Richard Achilles Ballinger—a victim of malicious and totally unmerited criticism.

Thus does the attorney-general of the United States dispose of the famous charges of misconduct in office filed against Secretary of the Interior Ballinger. These characterizations are from the "Report and summary by the attorney-general on the statement of L. R. Glavis" presented to the Senate today by President Taft in response to a resolution, passed just before the holiday recess by the upper house, requesting the executive to transmit all papers, reports and documents in his possession relating to the charges made by L. R. Glavis, former chief of the field service of the general land office at Seattle, in connection with the Cunningham coal claims in Alaska and such other information as he might have regarding the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

It was upon this report by Attorney General Wickersham that President Taft wrote his so-called "whitewash" letter to Secretary Ballinger and authorized the immediate dismissal of Mr. Glavis. The Wickersham report was given to the President Sept. 11, but since that time it has been carefully guarded.

"Glavis' actions," says the attorney general in his conclusions, "appear to have been founded upon a wholly exaggerated sense of his own importance and a desire for personal advancement rather than on any genuine desire to protect the interests of the government, and this has finally led him to submit to you charges of improper motives and conduct against his official superiors, which, in my opinion, are so unjust and unfounded as to merit his immediate separation from the service."

Of the secretary of the interior, Mr. Wickersham declares that the "imputations or charges of improper action are in my opinion entirely disproved," the "inference that it was unlawful" for him to have any professional relation with the Cunningham claimants because of previous incumbency of the commission-ership of the land office "unsound."

Assistant Pierce, Commissioner of the Land Office, and H. H. Schwartz, chief of the field division of the land office, all are exonerated from the charges made by Mr. Glavis of official misconduct. Secretary Ballinger's action in again throwing open to entry vast tracts of lands previously withdrawn to his predecessor, Secretary Garfield, with the idea of saving to the government supposed water power sites thereon, is justified, and the attorney-general declares that his investigation discloses that no "interest" acquired power sites on this land during the period between restoration of the land and its withdrawal by Secretary Ballinger.

This was the original charge made against the secretary by the "Pinchot conservationists." In his statement concerning them, the attorney-general covers 15 printed pages, and for the first time discloses the information that the

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PRESIDENT DECIDES HE MUST FAVOR THE REAL REPUBLICANS

WASHINGTON—President Taft isn't trying to find an excuse for a quarrel with the insurgent members of the House and Senate; on the contrary, he is as far removed from a desire to quarrel as possible. But he realizes that he is charged with certain responsibilities as the official head of the Republican party, and that he will not be held blameless if the present session of Congress should adjourn without important constructive work in the way of legislation making good the pledges given the country by the party in its last national platform.

The President is, therefore, determined that there shall be action on the part of Congress, so that the party may have something with which to go before the country in the approaching campaign. This determination is expressing itself, among other ways in the direction of the insurgent members of the two houses, more particularly those of the lower House, for the legislation which he hopes

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WOMEN WRITERS HONOR MRS. EDDY

New England Association Tenders Membership to Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

The New England Womens Press Association, an organization of journalists and writers, voted Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, as an honorary member at a regular business meeting of the association held at the Hotel Vendome late on Wednesday.

Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb, the president, presided. The executive board recommended that Mrs. Eddy be made an honorary member, and thereupon the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lulu S. Upham of Newton, was instructed to write a letter tendering her such membership and saying that the organization would feel honored by her acceptance. The letter is as follows:

New England Womens Press Association, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy:

My Dear Madam—By vote of the New England Womens Press Association we, its members, proffer to you, a sister journalist, one who has climbed to the topmost rung in the ladder, our highest tribute—an honorary membership in our association. We shall be honored in its acceptance.

Very sincerely yours,
BESSIE BROWN COBB, President,
LULU S. UPHAM,
Corresponding Secretary,
Newton, Mass., Jan. 5, 1910.

The Candidates

A LITTLE GALLERY OF SNAPSHOTS NO. 16.



JAMES M. CURLEY.
Candidate of Fitzgerald-Lomasney slate for city council. He is a Democrat and from ward 17.

MRS. MORSE HELPS HUSBAND.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Mrs. C. W. Morse, wife of the convicted banker-capitalist, says:

"A great petition will be sent to President Taft asking him to pardon Mr. Morse. That petition will have over 1,000,000 signatures. I have received over 100 telegrams urging me to send out a petition for signatures."

WANTS INSURANCE LAW DEFINED.
Insurance Commissioner Hardison in his annual report recommends that the laws applying to domestic insurance companies be so amended as to make clear whether those laws apply to such companies outside of Massachusetts as well as within.

ASSAILS MR. HUGHES' MESSAGE.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Declaring that Governor Hughes knows "that the stock exchange is the biggest gambling institution in the world," and yet "he doesn't dare to lift a finger against it," Minority Leader Grady (Dem.) attacked the Governor's message Wednesday.

ARCTIC CLUB DROPS DR. COOK.
NEW YORK—The Arctic Club of America—founded by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, and his strong supporter in the north pole controversy—through its board of directors has dropped the name of the Brooklyn explorer from the rolls of the club.

SENATE DUE TO ADJOURN TODAY.
WASHINGTON—The Senate is expected to adjourn today until Monday. At the White House it is said that the President's message will go to the House tomorrow even if the Senate is adjourned.

FORTY PERSONS ARE SAVED.
RICHMOND, Va.—Forty persons were removed from an adjoining building at 4 a. m. today, when the University College of Medicine was burned, entailing an estimated loss of \$200,000.

JEWELERS TO HOLD BANQUET.
The Boston Jewelers Club will have its twenty-second annual banquet next Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, at the Hotel Somerset.

BIGGEST NOON RALLY THIS WEEK HELD IN FANEUIL HALL TODAY

Lieutenant-Governor Issues a Statement Defining His Attitude in Boston Political Campaign.

CONTRAST FIGURES

John F. Fitzgerald held his biggest noon hour rally of the week at Faneuil hall today. Six speakers appeared to promote Mr. Fitzgerald's candidacy. The Hon. Michael J. McEltrick presided.

Mr. Fitzgerald undertook to answer the charges which he said had been made against him and his administration during the present campaign.

The reports of the finance commission he characterized as unfair and said they blamed him for things for which he was not responsible.

Mr. Storrow, he said further, was embittered against him because he had refused to allow the influence of city hall to be used in school affairs at Mr. Storrow's request.

While Mr. Fitzgerald's supporters were talking to several hundred citizens at Faneuil hall, James J. Storrow and Congressman John A. Kelley were addressing a large audience on High street, in the very center of the shoe and leather district.

Mr. Storrow said in part: "Last night John F. Fitzgerald made one more attempt to explain the graft and waste of the people's money during his administration."

"He took up the stone crusher charge, held it for a brief moment, and quickly cast it aside. I have frequently charged that the city lost \$172,000 on crushed stone. Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald at his Elmwood street rally last night said that the money which I charged was wasted really went into the pockets of the laborers."

"This sounded well, but who were the laborers who benefited from the crooked contracts?"

Mr. Storrow expressed the belief that certain well known politicians received largely from city funds. He then added: "I shall charge that the interests of honest labor were not promoted by this startling waste of the city's money. I do charge that the financial interests of certain friends and henchmen of John F. Fitzgerald were, and I will not allow the ex-mayor to create such a false impression as he endeavored to last night, without pointing out to the people that it is false."

Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham is for James J. Storrow for mayor of Boston. He will not only vote for him, but is also ready to do anything he consistently can to secure his election.

The Lieutenant-Governor is very greatly surprised to learn that there could be the slightest doubt in any one's mind as to what his attitude is in the pending mayoralty campaign. Letters

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MIDDLESEX GRAFT PROBE SUIT IS ON

Jackson Palmer was the first witness in the Boston municipal civil court today in the case brought against him by E. Leon von Rohr and Neils Strom of Von Rohr's Detective Agency for the collection of money, alleged to be due for services in probing graft charges in Middlesex county institutions.

A motion made before Judge Ely that the case be tried in private was denied and the case started with Judge Wentworth on the bench. The testimony brought out that Congressman Butler Ames, Atty. Louis D. Brandeis and Maj. C. E. Hatfield of Newton were behind the investigation.

BEVERLY SCHOOL CHANGE.

BEVERLY, Mass.—The school committee has issued a statement in regard to the extension of the sessions of the grade schools from 3:30 o'clock until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The innovation will be commenced at the opening of the spring term.

LABOR CHARGES TO PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON—A committee of the American Federation of Labor presented to the President today a letter charging the United States Steel Corporation with breaking the law. The President agreed to investigate.

BANK OVERSEER IS SHOT.

NEW YORK—Two men failing in an attempt to hold up the Foreign Money Exchange Bank of Henry Korn, Brooklyn, today, shot the banker's brother, Samuel, overseer of the place.

GOVERNOR APPOINTS COUNSEL.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Hughes has appointed Roger P. Clark of Binghamton as counsel to the Governor, to succeed Carlos C. Alden, resigned.

QUINCY TRADE BOARD ELECTION.

QUINCY, Mass.—Eugene R. Stone has been elected president of the board of trade of Quincy.

CHURCHES OPPOSE CHILD LABOR, SAYS LOCAL SECRETARY

Everett W. Lord Reviews the Records of Denominations to Show That Charge at Ford Hall Was an Error.

COUNCIL AGAINST IT

Everett W. Lord, local secretary of the national child labor committee, takes issue with Prof. Edward A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin, who in the course of his remarks at the recent Ford hall meeting stated that the church avoids the consideration of child labor and other great social questions of the day. Mr. Lord says:

"The national child labor committee, which has for the past five years practically directed all active work against the growth of child labor in this country, is strongly supported by every branch of the Christian and Jewish churches. The federated church council at its meeting in Philadelphia in December, 1908, unanimously adopted a resolution that 'the churches stand for the abolition of child labor.' This council represents 33 denominations and nearly 18,000,000 communicants."

"Besides this nearly every great religious body has, through its official representatives, expressed its interest in the abolition of child labor, and urged its members to support the movement against it. Such resolutions have been adopted by national bodies representing the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and many others. Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has also expressed her interest in the work of the national child labor committee."

"The committee has largely drawn upon the churches for its executive officers. The general secretary, Owen R. Lovejoy, was formerly a Congregational minister, and he is still actively interested in various lines of church work; the secretary for the South, Dr. A. J. McKelway, was a minister of the Presbyterian church and editor of some of the church publications. Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts is an active member of the Massachusetts branch committee, and prominent members of other religious denominations are found in the active or associate membership."

The cordial support given by all the churches to this movement is indicated in the cooperation of the churches with the national child labor committee at its

(Continued on Page Four, Column Two.)

USE OF MENTALITY IS SPEAKER'S TOPIC BEFORE STUDENTS

"By no process is it possible to locate conscience or soul in the human body, yet we cannot think of life without them," said Earl Barnes of Philadelphia in speaking before the students of the Emerson College of Oratory this forenoon on "The Use of the Mind."

Mr. Barnes took up his subject largely on the ethical side, and with the object of helping his hearers to make the best use of their talents. He pointed out that although there was scarcely any work that has hitherto been done by men that cannot be well done by some women, it was a fact that men and women had distinct spheres of activities, in which each could help the other, but neither could satisfactorily supplant the other.

"Woman is the collector, the conservator of thought, knowledge, feeling, home, religion. Man investigates and makes available the resources of the world. Then woman utilizes those resources."

"Men write songs, and women sing them; men build churches and women worship in them; and," added the lecturer, slyly, "men deliver lectures and women take notes on them."

"The effort of all of us should be to find out what we can do best, and then do that the best we can. Each of us is an individual, possessed of something no one else in the world possesses. Our effort should be to carry to the fullest possibility this individuality of ours."

BRITAIN TO HELP SOUTH POLE TRIP

LONDON—The Scott expedition in search of the south pole is now assured, the government having promised today \$100,000 toward the \$200,000 estimated expense.

STRIKERS FACING EVICTION.

NORTON, Mass.—Families of the 135 employees of the Talbot mills, who struck because they were not given an increase of pay when the women employees were given a reduction of working hours without a pay reduction, have been notified that eviction will be enforced if the trouble is not ended when the notices mature.

Inaugurate Governor Draper Today



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EBEN S. DRAPER.

Re-elected chief executive of Massachusetts, who makes many recommendations to the members of the General Court in his address.

Extracts from the Message

Inaugural Address of Governor Eben S. Draper to the Two Branches of the State Legislature Today.

He Advocates:

- 1—Retirement of part of principal of state's net debt.
- 2—Reform in method of issuing municipal loans.
- 3—Seeking reimbursement from federal government of gold premium and interest paid by us on war loans.
- 4—Coordinating system of industrial schools.
- 5—Appropriation for enlarging state library.
- 6—Increased appropriation for free public library commission.
- 7—Reorganization of state inspection of meat.
- 8—Improving the conditions that surround milk raising.
- 9—Making Boston Railroad Holding Company bonds legal investment for Massachusetts savings banks.
- 10—Appointment of town superintendents of moth work subject to approval of state forester.

He Opposes:

- 1—Any large new undertakings that are not absolutely necessary, in present state of public finances.
- 2—Establishing independent industrial schools, not under direction of board of education.
- 3—Extensive military maneuvers like those of last summer every year, but believes those held were most helpful.
- 4—Paying military organizations doing special work under federal administration out of both state and federal treasuries.
- 5—Conditions which make it necessary for a member of a board purchasing land for state use also acting as attorney for the land owner, to aid in disencumbering the property.
- 6—Permitting savings banks, trust companies and co-operative banks, organized in this state, to do out-of-the-state business not subject to same supervision as those doing business in the state.

CITY PLANNERS' MEETING TODAY

The advisory committee of "Boston 1915," which has in charge the work of grouping 2000 organizations in the city which are working for the good of the city, and from which a new board of directors will be chosen, meets this afternoon at 4 o'clock to discuss the situation.

The names of this advisory committee are: Judge H. H. Baker, Charles W. Bridwell, Dr. Geoffrey R. Brackett, Louis D. Brandeis, Dr. Chauncey Brewer, Dr. Richard C. Cabot, C. C. Carstens, the Rev. John H. Dennison, Edward T. Hartman, Miss Alice L. Higgins, Miss Edith M. Howes, Frank S. Mason, James P. Moore, Judge M. H. Sullivan, Henry Abrahams, Mrs. May Alden Ward, A. M. Wilson, Robert A. Wood and C. Bertland Thompson.

CONGRESS TO GET MESSAGES FRIDAY

WASHINGTON—Unusual care was taken today to prevent advance copies of President Taft's combined special messages on the interstate commerce laws and the anti-trust laws from being made public. This message after several changes will, unless some radically unforeseen incident prevents, be presented to both houses of Congress tomorrow at noon. The message comprises about 12,000 words and is understood to be pithy and to the point.

BATTLESHIP IDAHO GROUNDS.

PHILADELPHIA—The battleship Idaho went aground today on Pea Patch shoal in the Delaware river about an eighth of a mile from the point where the cruiser Prairie was held prisoner for 11 days. Tugs have been sent from League island to assist in floating her. She was bound for Sandy Hook.

JOHN BURNS ATTACKED.

LONDON—John Burns, the laborite member of the Liberal cabinet and Sir William Bull, Conservative member of Parliament for Hammersmith, London West End, were both attacked today by ruffians. The attacks are the result of the political controversy.

NEW HAVEN GRADE ABOLITION PLANS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford is ready to prove the work of abolishing grade crossings in Pawtucket and Central Falls, whenever the two cities agree upon a suitable plan and provide for payment of their portion of the cost, according to Vice-President E. G. Buckland.

In his inaugural message, Mayor Kenyon expressed an opinion that as soon as the railway managers are convinced of the necessity of taking action on the crossing question the crossings will go. Vice-President Buckland's reply to this is that the New Haven was convinced years ago and still believes that Pawtucket and Central Falls should have better transportation facilities and that the company is prepared to cooperate with the cities.

WOMEN TO HOLD MIDWINTER MEET

The State Federation of Womens Clubs will hold its midwinter meeting Tuesday, Feb. 1, in Park street church. There will be a morning and an afternoon session. Ex-Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., will speak on the conservation and development of the natural resources of New England.

On Wednesday afternoon there will be a conference of club presidents at the Vendome, followed by a tea. A special meeting of the advisory committee on patriotic work will be held Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the Twentieth Century Club house.

SALEM TO PRINT TAX CHANGES.

SALEM, Mass. The city council has directed the assessors to publish a list of tax abatements giving names of all persons whose taxes are abated and the amount of the abatement. The passage of the order has raised quite a storm of opposition.

MALDEN MAYOR RETAINED.

G. Lewis Richards, mayor of Malden for the last two years, who is succeeded by George Howard Fall this year, is to retain the chairmanship of the municipal finance commission, according to his statement today.

BRILLIANT SOCIETY ASSEMBLAGE SEES THE INAUGURATION

New Uniforms of Attendants at Mr. Draper's Second Inauguration Into Office Make Scene a Bright One.

MANY WOMEN THERE

Stylish Gowns in Balconies of House Chamber Add Color to Impressive Function on the Floor.

The Massachusetts State house today presented an unusual sight on the occasion of the second inauguration of Gov. Eben S. Draper and Lieut. Gov. Louis A. Frothingham. Every member of the district police, the regular corps of State house messengers and the Governor's staff all appeared in new and brilliant uniforms.

A striking contrast to this blue and gold of the State house officials was the brilliant array of society women who occupied the galleries of the House of Representatives, where the inauguration exercises were held. There the president of the Senate, John F. Treadway of Stockbridge, administered the oath of office to the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, and there the members of the Governor's council were sworn in, all for the faithful performance of their duty for the year 1910.

Both branches of the Legislature met in joint convention and after they were seated three ex-Governors, John Q. A. Brackett, John L. Bates and Curtis Guild, Jr., were ushered in. The remaining space was quickly occupied by many of the mayors of Massachusetts cities, heads of state departments and other state and county officials.

The assemblage was dignified by the presence of the honorable justices of the supreme and the superior courts.

The Senate was called to order at 11:04 a. m. Chaplain Horton offering his opening prayer for the session. Senator W. Prentiss Parker of Boston appeared and was escorted to the Governor and council to be qualified by Senators Abbott and Lomasney of Boston. Senator Parker was not able to be present yesterday.

The committee to canvass the vote (Continued on Page Four, Column Three.)

For Governor Draper's Inaugural Address see Page Five.

SUBWAY BLOCKADE CONGESTS TRAFFIC FOR BOSTON TODAY

Two tie-ups, each lasting about half an hour, were caused today by Ipswich street cars becoming disabled while coming up the incline at the Haystack entrance of the subway. The first blockade occurred at 8:20 a. m., and the second at 9:52 a. m. The last named lasted until 10:18 o'clock. The disabled cars were pushed into the pit at Park street. The Elevated authorities could give no further information concerning the matter. Traffic has been generally congested this morning, all cars are moving in and out of the subway very slowly.

As a rule it took from two to three times as long as usual this morning to get from points in the Back Bay to Park street. For instance, the usual running time from the Monitor office to Park street is 9 or 10 minutes. This morning, just after the second blockade had been cleared away, and the disabled car removed to the pit at Park street, it took half an hour. Many business men were complaining at the long delays, which prevented them from keeping their appointments.

EXPERT IN OPERA COMES SATURDAY

Otto Weil, the representative of Messrs. Gatti-Casazza and Dippel in the business and artistic affairs of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will come to Boston Saturday to make final arrangements for the productions of "Tristan," "Lohengrin," "Tosca," "Parsifal" and "Trovatore" at the Boston opera house.

EVERETT TO PAY SCHOLARSHIP.

Ex-Mayor Charles C. Nichols of Everett, as chairman of a committee appointed by the school alumni to raise a fund for the establishment of a scholarship in one of the eastern colleges, probably either Dartmouth or Harvard, is soon to call for subscriptions for the purpose. It is believed \$5000 will answer the purpose.

MAYOR LOGAN TO BE BANQUETED.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Republican city committee will give a banquet in honor of Mayor James Logan on Wednesday evening, Jan. 12, in the State Mutual building.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

IF LIBERALS LOSE, NAVAL POLICY WILL BE TO BLAME

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—If the government lose the election it will be due to their naval policy. The one point on which the country is permanently sensitive is the strength of the fleet. Opinions may vary as to Lord Fisher's policy, but that he did one admirable thing in "scrapping" every obsolete type of vessel in the navy list every one is agreed. Thanks to this the nation knows today its actual fighting strength, and in attempting to estimate the two-power standard it is impossible to throw any political dust in the eyes of the voters. It is very likely that whatever the ship-building program of the government, the "blue water" school would remain unsatisfied, but it is largely the moderate man, who, untrammelled by party feeling, turns the scale in every general election, and so the balance is struck between the advocates of "bloated" armaments on one side and "little navy" men on the other. Now that the moderate man is thoroughly alarmed there is not much doubt. His alarm may be quite unjustified, but it is, at least, there all the same, and it is largely because Mr. Blatchford has spoken.

The Montague of free trade and the Capulet of tariff reform are, for the moment, alike anathema to Mr. Blatchford. He sees the blood and iron policy of Bismarck, after having crushed Denmark and humbled Austria and France, being directed against Great Britain, and in the shadow of the anniversary of Waterloo he lifts up his voice with the warning that "Today we have to stand by France or fall when she falls." Mr. Blatchford may be right or he may be wrong, in any case the picturesqueness of his phrases has attracted the attention of the moderate man, and he stands more than half convinced that Mr. Garvin is right in declaring that the only way in which to make Germany recognize the logic of the present insane competition is to spend £50,000,000 in raising the fleet to a "two to one standard" by laying down 14 "dreadnoughts" next year. "That," he says, "might make Germany pause. Nothing else will. That might secure the peace. Nothing else can."

Language like this can only be justified by the conviction of a tremendous national emergency. The existence of this is undoubtedly what is possessing Mr. Blatchford, and it is ridiculous to dip his fiery cross into a bucket of petrol, as Mr. Burns has been doing, by referring to him as a "war-mongering socialist on the rampage" or as a "mischievous wanton firebrand." It is precisely because

Mr. Blatchford is a socialist that the moderate man is moved by the very fierceness of his convictions which surrender, at the moment his socialistic dreams seem most capable of accomplishment, every thing for which he has been fighting. If he was a Tory or even a Liberal admiral the moderate man might shrug his shoulders. It is precisely because he is a socialist that, like Hamlet, the moderate man feels the rub. It would have been far wiser and far better tactics if Mr. Burns, instead of indulging in a little "limehouse" on his own account, had admitted the obvious sincerity of Mr. Blatchford and attempted to reassure the country on a subject on which anxiety is perfectly justifiable. Unfortunately "limehouse" seems to be the order of the day and it is by no means confined to one side.

To the United Kingdom a strong fleet is a vital necessity. The country is the only one in the world which depends entirely, to all intents and purposes, on sea-borne supplies for its existence. Not only its food but the raw material for its industries is imported. When, therefore, it sees a country which is not so situated, but whose weak spot is its long military frontier, straining every nerve and piling up its taxes in a frantic effort to build a fleet, which can only be used for aggression, it is apt, if those who influence its public opinion are not guided by considerations of true statesmanship, to indulge in an attack of what its ancestors used to describe as the vapors. To the German the anxiety of the Englishman appears somewhat in the light of hysteria, but the German does not quite understand that what the Englishman is suspicious of is not the German people but the German government. Given in Germany the same popular control of the government as exists in England, and the alarm of the Englishman would soon subside.

It is here that the danger of the policy of tariff reform reaches white heat. The fact that the markets of the British empire have been open to the whole world has constituted a force stronger than any "dreadnoughts" in the hands of the country. The knowledge that the passing of any portion of the colonial empire of Great Britain into other hands would be the signal for the closing of that particular market to any one except its new possessor, has exercised a marvelous control over the cupidity of the foreigner. If, however, those markets are to be closed en bloc by some system of colonial preference to the countries outside the empire, no country believes that it will be so severely handicapped as Germany, and in their fear of commercial extinction, the German people may suddenly find themselves at one with the policy which is attributed to their leaders. Till now the United Kingdom has held a mighty empire as it were, in trust for humanity, but if the day should come when any national selfishness should attempt to repeat the mistake of the Spanish Colossus and to proclaim the ocean a British lake, a British statesman may yet eat out his heart in Downing street as a Spanish Emperor ate his out in the Escorial.

There never was a more immoral doctrine, or for that matter a more unchristian one, preached than the Napoleonic one, that God is on the side of the big battalions. The strength of the British nation lies in something more powerful than the financial endurance embodied in the proposal to lay down 14 "dreadnoughts" in the ensuing year. It lies in the man behind the gun. Now the man behind the gun is only the type of the nation. That is what makes Mr. Kipling's "Recessional" a greater force in the national consciousness than a wilderness of "Barrack Room Ballads".

"The tumult and the shouting dies, The captains and the kings depart, Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice, An humble and a contrite heart. Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget!"

Mr. Blatchford and Mr. Garvin have laid a perfectly straightforward issue before their readers, and the party mudslinging has been promptly directed toward them. That, however, is not sufficient. What the country will demand is to have this issue promptly and straightforwardly faced. The proposal to spend £50,000,000 in a year on the navy is one which could only be justified by an incontrovertible demonstration of the fact that the navy has been allowed to sink to a positive danger level. Unless this can be done it is obvious that the country will be far more effectively served by expenditure of a nature calculated to husband its resources, and to make it strong and prosperous by making its people happy and contented.

WILL THROW OPEN LAND TO SETTLERS

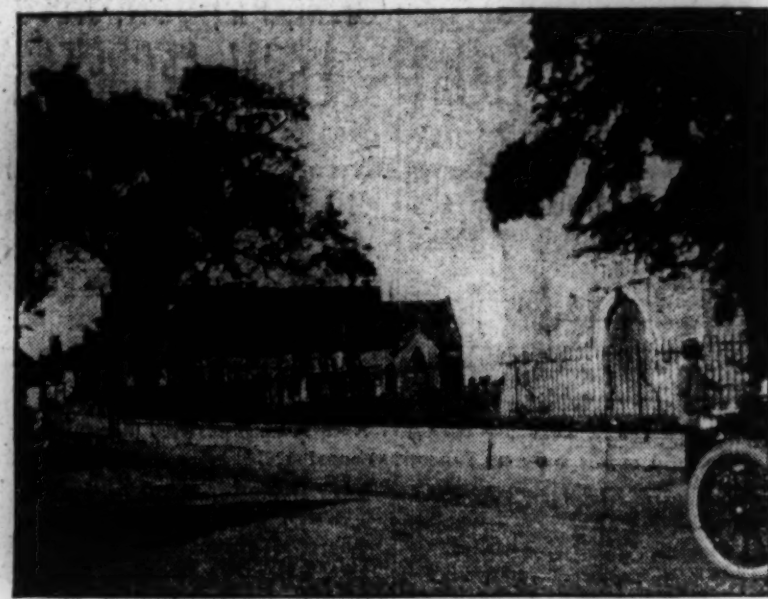
(Special to The Monitor.)

EDMONTON, Alta.—W. G. McFarlane, Dominion land surveyor, has returned from the Grand Prairie country, where he has been at work since February last. Thirty townships have been surveyed and will be thrown open for settlement, it is supposed, some time next summer. This country, which is practically untouched, has been much talked of the last few years as being specially adapted for all classes of farming, and it is expected that the larger portion will be taken up as soon as opened. The great drawback is lack of transportation facilities, and when these are provided settlement will be rapid.

British Village Has Two Churches in One Yard

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—The county of Suffolk is full of interesting features, and the small village of Trimley is not without its special feature. Standing side by side are two churches, each belonging to its separate parish, Trimley St. Martin and Trimley St. Mary, surrounded by one fence and approached through one gateway. In the parish of St. Martin stood also old Grimstone hall, the place where lived Thomas Candish, the founder of the family name of the Dukes of Devonshire. Candish was the companion of Drake and Raleigh and himself a famous explorer in Queen Elizabeth's reign. At the conclusion of his voyage round the world, which took him two years and 50 days, or eight months less than it took Drake, he wrote, on his arrival at Plymouth, an account of his adventures for Queen Elizabeth. "It has pleased the Almighty," he wrote, "to suffer me to circumscribe the whole globe of the world, entering in at the strait of Magellan, and returning by the Cape de Buena Esperanza." He also secured a map and description of China, a country of which he said, "If I had not known sufficiently the incomparable wealth of that country, I should have been as incredulous thereof as others will be that have not had the



CHURCHES IN SUFFOLK COUNTY VILLAGE. Two buildings, each belonging to separate parish, in one yard at Trimley.

AMERICA PROPOSES SYNDICATE TO TAKE MANCHURIA'S ROADS

International Neutralization Would Prevent Use of the Lines by Japan for Transporting Troops.

CONCESSION EXISTS

ST. PETERSBURG—The Russian foreign office has received a memorandum from the United States government, proposing as a solution for the Manchurian problem the neutralization of the railroads in Manchuria by their sale to China, financed by an international syndicate. The United States invites Russian participation in such a scheme. The supervision of the railroads would be placed thereby in the hands of the powers responsible for the financial arrangements, who would see that the lines were conducted on a purely business basis, and not used for political or strategic purposes.

In October last, when a meeting was arranged at Harbin between M. Kokovoff, the Russian minister of finance, and Prince Ito, president of the privy council of Japan, the sale of the Russian railroad interests in Manchuria territory was considered. The present plan differs from that proposal by including the Japanese as well as the Russian sections of the Harbin and Dalny road. Its success is dependent upon Japan's assent.

The advantages of such an arrangement from the viewpoint of international relations are believed to be many. It would remove a constant source of friction between Russia and Japan; the doctrine of equal opportunity would be safeguarded by the powers, and the line closed to the transport of troops and munitions by Japan.

The American memorandum further announces that a syndicate composed of Americans and Englishmen has secured the concession for the construction of a railroad from Alguin, in northern Manchuria, to Chin-Chow-Fu, and that the British and American governments intend to support it diplomatically.

ENGLAND MAY GET ARGENTINE BEEF

LONDON—The ports of the United Kingdom will be thrown open to live cattle from Argentina, says the Shipping World, if the present government is returned to power.

The paper adds that the present embargo is removable at the end of March and that, beginning with April, the new arrangement will not only stimulate the industry of the country, but cheapen the meat price and check the operations of American speculation and combines.

MORGAN MISSION TO CUBA CLOSES

HAVANA—The long mission of Edwin V. Morgan, the American minister to Cuba, has terminated and he has sailed for the United States, leaving Norval Richardson, second secretary of the legation, as chargé d'affaires.

Mr. Morgan was escorted to the steamer by all the members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of the Cuban government and army and the most prominent representatives of all the foreign colonies.

WHERE CHILE BUYS COAL. VALPARAISO, Chile.—About 1,500,000 tons of foreign coal are consumed yearly in Chile, of which England and Australia supply the greater part. During 1908 the imports from the United States were 9691 tons in a total of 1,599,614 tons.

LONDON LETTER

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—In July, 1908, the decision was given by Justice Neville that it is legal for trade unions to make compulsory levies on their members for the maintenance of parliamentary representatives. This decision was taken to the court of appeal, where it was reversed. The case was then taken to the House of Lords, where the decision of the court of appeal has been upheld.

During the discussion of the case before the peers, Lord Halsbury, the late lord chancellor, declared that "it is impossible to uphold this power of taxing the members beyond the purposes for which the trade union exists... pecuniary assistance might be given to a person who without such assistance might not be able to support the burden of being elected a member of Parliament without it. It may be difficult to express in sufficiently definite language how far individual freedom of judgment can be preserved consistently with acceptance of pecuniary support... this levy is to my mind manifestly beyond the power possessed by a trade union." The decision of the peers was unanimous.

As a result of this decision a meeting of the principal officials of the joint board representing the parliamentary committee of the trades union congress, the General Federation of Trade Unions, and the Labor party has been held, and the situation discussed. The position is, in the words of one of the officials, "impossible to accept. We have realized that it is wiser to secure some amelioration by parliamentary effort than proceed by the old-fashioned method of strikes. If we are not allowed to deal with our problems in a constitutional manner, through Parliament, then there is nothing left to us but to revert to the strike... and some of us do not mean to have it if it can be avoided."

Counsel's opinion will be taken, as to the best way of dealing with the

situation, and every effort will be made by the Labor party to get over the difficulties that have arisen.

The joint board represents some 2,000,000 people, and any action that they take will be followed with the greatest interest.

FURNITURE AND ART TO BE SOLD IN LONDON

A sale which it is expected will arouse considerable interest will shortly take place, though probably not until after the general election. The occasion will be the sale of the interesting collection of furniture, objects of art and engravings, made by Montagu Guest, who had the reputation of not paying fancy prices and always getting good value for his money.

The furniture includes good specimens of Chippendale, Sheraton and Adam, all of which were obtained for comparatively small sums in out-of-the-way parts of the country. Many of the items were, it is said, purchased in various parts of Ireland, at a time when most people considered the country beneath the notice of collectors. Another interesting feature of the collection is some 200 or 300 silhouette portraits painted by Meyer on convex glass. These portraits are of nearly all the famous and distinguished people of the times. With regard to the porcelain, one cabinet of special interest, for it contains some Crown Derby pieces with canary colored ground, so highly prized by collectors. Some 50 or 60 jardinières of English manufacture, two cabinets of Spode and Davenport, as well as some Georgian lustre chandeliers.

In addition to pictures, furniture, china, etc., Mr. Guest made a collection of old night watchmen's batons, a curious contrast to the fine specimens of Chippendale and Sheraton furniture. This collection of batons includes the one carried by the last of these night watchmen, who, it is understood, paraded Bond street.

SCANT COURTESY SHOWN TO PEERS

Interruptions at the Unionist Campaign Meetings and Advocacy by Lords of Their Reform Claim Attention.

LONDON—Two phases of the election struggle now claim attention—first, the interruptions to which many conservative meetings and almost all of those addressed by peers are subjected, and, second, the realization by the peers themselves and the unionist press of the necessity of the House of Lords advancing its own reform, as the only means of meeting the protest the peers' action upon the budget has aroused.

The reform of the House of Lords has been openly urged by the Times and other conservative organs, and was the most interesting point of the speech of Lord Lansdowne at Liverpool Wednesday night. He believed in the preponderating power of the House of Commons and advocated a House of Lords within the upper House and that this reform ought to be the work of both political parties working together.

He objected to the elective principle on the ground that an elective chamber would claim what even the present House of Lords did not claim, namely, coordinate power with the popular house.

OVER SEVEN MILLION CANADIANS. OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian bureau of census estimates the population of Canada at the close of the year at 7,350,000. The province of Ontario leads with 2,619,025.

M. CLEMENCEAU TO GO SOUTH. PARIS—Former Premier Clemenceau will make a tour of South America next spring and deliver lectures on socialism at Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

GERMANS WANT MONOPOLY OF MOROCCAN MINING RIGHTS

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN—The agitation in behalf of the Mannesmann brothers' Moroccan mining claim is being continued notwithstanding the fact that the attitude of the German foreign office, as set forth by Baron von Schoen in the Reichstag, is not such as would seek to excuse the Sultan from his pledge to keep Morocco open to one and all, on a footing of absolute equality. The Mannesmanns' claims, which are held by some to be premature, would constitute a vast monopoly which would debar all other groups and individuals, Germans included, from obtaining practically any mining rights in Morocco. There are other German firms interested in the future of Moroccan mines the importance of whose interests are second to none; yet these other firms have never sought or attempted to obtain any privileges whatever, but have contented themselves with waiting for time when the Moroccan mining industry should be opened up to the world on equal terms.

It is reported that Herr Ballin, as president of the League of Hamburg Shippers, has addressed an urgent appeal to Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, "to assure to German capital the Mannesmann mining concessions in Morocco" in the interests of German shipping and the German iron in-

dustry. The petition points out that Hamburg and other German shipping centers are faced with a reduction of revenue from the transport of ores from Sweden and are therefore the more deeply interested in the exploitation "under German control" of the mining fields of Morocco. The Hamburg petitioners seem to invite the government to be guided by the potential value rather than the validity of the so-called concessions.

According to German official statistics the value of German exports to Morocco amounted last year to \$360,000 and the value of German imports from Morocco amounted to \$1,600,000. The value of English exports to Morocco is estimated at \$5,000,000, of French exports to Morocco at \$4,400,000, of British imports from Morocco at \$3,200,000, and of French imports from Morocco at \$1,800,000.

APPROVE EXHIBIT PLAN NEXT YEAR

(Special to The Monitor.)

ST. PETERSBURG—The negotiations between the imperial government, the Chambers of Commerce and the management of Earl's court regarding the organization of a Russian exhibition in London in 1911 have now assumed a definite form. The council ministers have still to give formal sanction when the matter comes before them at their next meeting, but the ministers of agriculture, commerce, finance and foreign affairs and the premier have all signified their entire approval. The natural resources of the country are to be worthily represented.

AGREEMENT MADE FOR NEW SERVICE

(Special to The Monitor.)

CONSTANTINOPLE—The special commission appointed by the minister of finance has completed, with Laws Webb, the draft agreement and specification governing the future telephone service of this capital. The documents have been approved by the minister of finance and will now be translated into Turkish and submitted to the council of ministers for signature.

FINNS MAKE PAYMENT. HELSINGFORS—The Finnish treasury has paid 10,000,000 Finnish marks into the imperial Russian treasury as the first instalment of Finland's contribution to the imperial military expenditure of 1908-1909.

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Leading Events in Athletic World

ATTENDANCE SHOWS NO DECREASE AT BIG MOTOR CAR EXHIBIT

Much Interest Being Taken in and Many Sales Are Reported of Commercial Vehicles.

BANQUETS ARE HELD

NEW YORK—Record-breaking crowds continue to attend the Grand Central Palace automobile show, one of the largest yet being chronicled by the managers of this show Wednesday night. All day and evening the exhibits were crowded, sometimes too much so for those really interested to the point of buying a car.

One of the most important features of the past automobile shows held in this building, but which is missing this year, is the exhibition cars outside. In other years it has been an unusual sight to see 50 or 75 cars along the curbing outside, ready to take out prospective purchasers. This year the manufacturers have done away with this. The makers believe that the automobile has been so standardized that a prospective purchaser does not have to be shown.

The increased demand for commercial vehicles is clearly shown here. It has been a busy week for the makers of motor trucks, and it has been a difficult matter to answer all inquiries from interested merchants. The improvement in heavy traction vehicles has been marked in the last few years and the claim of superiority over the horse for heavy trucking has had ample proof in actual operation.

One concern has made a sale of 10 one-ton trucks to an Ohio concern since the show opened, in addition to several sales of single cars to New York firms.

The Accessory Association held a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Wednesday night and a large attendance of accessory manufacturers from all over the country were present. Tonight the Maxwell-Bryson annual reunion will take place at the Manhattan, at which time the Maxwell makers will give a dinner to their agents who are here from different parts of the country.

TUFTS EASILY DEFEATS TECH

In a fast basketball game Tufts College defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 19 to 8, in Goddard gymnasium Wednesday night. The Medford five outplayed the visitors from the start, and won the contest by clever team work. Bennis, the Technology right guard, was ruled from the floor by referee Ingalls.

Atwood and Knight played star games for Tufts, and did some good shooting. Kimball caged seven baskets on free tries, while Hatch and Wallace guarded well. Johnstone did some good work for Technology. The summary:

TUFTS. M. I. T. Kimball, f. 10; Hatch, f. 7; Wallace, f. 5; Knight, f. 3; Atwood, f. 2; Bennis, f. 1; Ingalls, f. 1. Technology. Bennis, f. 1; Ingalls, f. 1; Knight, f. 1; Atwood, f. 1; Hatch, f. 1; Wallace, f. 1; Kimball, f. 1; Johnstone, f. 1. Score, Tufts 19, M. I. T. 8; goals from floor, Atwood 3, Knight 2, Johnstone 2, Dickinson, Hargrave; goals on free tries, Kimball 7, Parker 2; free tries missed, Kimball 3, Parker 2; referee, Ingalls; time, Adams; time, 20-minute halves.

PRINCETON WINS LONG CONTEST

NEW YORK—Princeton met Cornell at ice hockey in the St. Nicholas rink here Wednesday night, and the former won by a score of 1 to 0. Both teams have been playing games at Pittsburgh, Cleveland and other cities, and it was expected that their work would be fine.

They played two halves of 20 minutes each, during which neither side scored. Then an extra period of 10 minutes was played with the same result. After a rest of five minutes they went on to play until one side should score a goal. After 15 minutes of play Cornell shot a goal for Princeton, and that decided the game. It was one of the longest matches ever played here. The summary:

PRINCETON. CORNELL. Connett, f. 1; Jones, f. 1; Sawyer, f. 1; Gross, f. 1; McKenney, f. 1; Magner, f. 1; Reed, f. 1; Lally, f. 1; Blair, f. 1; Warner, f. 1; Peacock, f. 1. Cornell. Connett, f. 1; Jones, f. 1; Sawyer, f. 1; Gross, f. 1; McKenney, f. 1; Magner, f. 1; Reed, f. 1; Lally, f. 1; Blair, f. 1; Warner, f. 1; Peacock, f. 1. Score, Princeton 1, Cornell 0; goal made by Connett; referee, W. Russell; umpires, Van Dierke and Brush; time, Croker; time, 20-minute halves; extra periods, 20 minutes and 15 minutes 24 seconds each.

BUSH NOT YET SIGNED

DETROIT—Owen Bush, the Detroit shortstop, talked with President Navin in this city Wednesday and returned to Indianapolis without signing. He was offered a raise, as all other veteran local players have been, but thinks the advance is not enough. Navin denies that Bush is holding out.

EAMES WINS AND LOSES

NEW YORK—Fred Eames of Boston, who will meet Alfred De Oro for the three-cushion billiard title, broke even in two practice games here Wednesday. In the first game he was beaten by Tom Gallagher, 30 to 29, in 76 innings, but in the second game he beat William Johnson, 50 to 29, in 99 innings.

Brown to Have Well Balanced Track Team



F. S. YOUNG, 1911.

Providence University Loses Only Two of Last Year's Squad and Has Many Promising New Men.

FIELD EVENTS BEST

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University will send to the New England intercollegiate track meet this spring one of the best balanced teams in the last three years, judging from the men who are reporting at the gymnasium for preliminary practice. Most of the men on last year's teams are still in college, only two prominent point-winners, Mayhew and Kirley, having graduated.

The freshman class has many promising candidates, among them being Frank and Rosenberg, both members of the Irish-American Athletic Club of New York. Frank, who weighs only 160 pounds, has made an enviable reputation in meets near New York. He has put the 16-pound shot 31 ft. 8 in., and the 12-pound shot 31 ft. 5 in. In competition, under the coaching of Martin Sheridan, he threw the discus 119 feet, but in practice on Andrews field since he has been at Brown, he has thrown it 127 feet.

Rosenberg won the indoor and outdoor high jump championship of Greater New York in 1908, with a jump of 5 ft. 9 in. He also holds the Columbia University interscholastic championship high jump with the record of 5 ft. 10 in. Altdorfer, the football star, has made a broad jump of 21 ft. and a high jump of 5 ft. 10 in. Ashbaugh, another Ohioan, is looked upon as a good man.

Kratz, from Perkiomen Institute, was the best shot putter there last year. These men, with Raquet, Walcott and Moore, in the upper classes, will form a strong foundation for the team, in the weight department. In the field events Brown will probably be stronger than in the track.

Winslow, the former Durfee high school runner, quarter-mile, and Daniel Mahoney of Newton will compete for the place on the relay team left vacant by the graduation of Mayhew. Thomas Wallace, who won several long distance races while in high school, is out for the long distance, and is captain of last year's Newton high school team, a good long distance candidate.

Marble, Young and Burgess will be the hurdlers, and Jarvis, Young, Leith, Allen and Shea will take part in the sprints. The relay team is composed of four of the best runners in college, and these men will take part individually in the 220 and 440 yard runs.

The outdoor track has been placed on Lincoln field and practice started. The track is an exact duplicate of the one used by the Boston Athletic Association during the meets in Mechanics hall. The fact that the men get practice on an exact duplicate of that track gives them better opportunities during the meet. The candidates and under charge of Charles Huggins.

Races are being arranged for the relay team in Boston, Worcester, New York and Troy, N. Y. Manager Alan J. Young has practically completed arrangements for a triangular meet with Brown, Amherst and Williams, and a dual meet with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The following are now in active training with the squad: Relay team—Capt. John P. Hartigan, Providence; D. S. Baker, Providence; Seward T. Jarvis, Somerville, Mass.; R. D. Young, Silver Creek, N. Y.; William Winslow, Fall River; Edgar G. Russell, Chicago; Royal W. Leith, Lowell, Mass.; Wiley H. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; Dennis R. Mahoney, Newton, Mass.; Arthur F. Newell, Boston, Mass.; Mellen H. Pingree, Auburn, Me.; Daniel Mahoney, Newton, Mass.; and Brownville, Newton, Mass.

Field work—Roland E. Hutchins, Stoneham, Mass.; Carl R. Raquet, Newark, N. J.; Clifton H. Walcott, Leominster, Mass.; George D. Moore, Cheswold, Del.; Harry S. Wright, Providence; Frank, New York; Rosenberg, New York; Kratz, Ohio; Ashbaugh, Ohio.

High jump—Altdorfer, Ohio; Aspinwall, Pawtucket, and Rosenberg, New York.

Road work—Winslow W. Greene, North Wilbraham, Mass.; Howard A. Taber, Providence; Howard G. Hubbard, Providence; Fremont E. Roper, Riverport, R. I.; Edward Payson Blanchard, Ludlow, Mass.; Carlton H. Parker, North Attleboro, Mass.; A. A. Kainin, Providence; N. S. Taber, Roberts and Gould.

With Harvard baseball teams. He has won two of the three series which have been played with Yale since he assumed control, and it is hardly fair to blame him for the defeats met with last year. Last spring the prospects of the nine were unusually encouraging and the team started off well, but experienced a series of ups and downs and finally dropped the last two games of the Yale series after winning the first.

The veterans left are Capt. Charles L. Lanigan at third base, where he is scheduled to play this year; Hicks, the pitcher; MacLaughlin on second and Aronson in right field. With the exception of MacLaughlin these men will undoubtedly remain in their old places.

R. G. Mackay is expected to aid Hicks in the box. Last year he was not in shape, but at his best he is good varsity material. R. C. Brown, a substitute catcher of last season, leads the candidates for Currier's place behind the bat, but Howe and Reeves of the 1912 team will both make a try for the position.

MacLaughlin is the leading man for first base, but Kennedy of the freshman team will be given a chance. R. S. Potter, captain of the 1912 nine, will be out for second base or shortstop, and the other position is in doubt, with Marshall, a senior substitute, and Foster as possible men.



CARL R. RAQUET.

HARVARD NAMES PIEPER COACH

Man Who Had Charge of Baseball Teams for Past Three Years Will Again Develop Nine.

Louis P. Pieper, who has been head coach of the Harvard varsity baseball teams for the past three years, was re-appointed to that position for the coming year by the Harvard Athletic Association Wednesday night, ratifying his selection for the position by Capt. Charles L. Lanigan. Mr. Pieper's appointment is no surprise to those who have followed Harvard athletics, as he was the man who was wanted by Captain Lanigan, and few indeed were the persons who felt that a change should be made.

Coach Pieper, despite the showing made last year, has been very successful



LOUIS P. PIEPER.

DE ORO TAKES FIRST BLOCK

Alfred De Oro, the champion three-cushion carom billiard player of the world, made a good start in the first block of 50 points of the 150-point match with John Daly of Chicago in this city last night, the score for the night's session reading 50 to 33.

Daly's play early in the game was below the standard but in the closing stages of the block he picked up wonderfully and but for the big lead attained early by the champion might have made the run to the finish more even.

WANTS TO BUILD LARGER FIELD.

CINCINNATI—August Herrmann says that if the Cincinnati Baseball Company can buy the ground upon which League park is now located and a portion of the property back of the grandstand, the club will build a new grandstand, a set of bleachers, and widen and lengthen the field next year. He is now conducting negotiations with the owners and says he thinks arrangements for the purchase can be perfected. The grandstand will be built to accommodate 8000 more people and the bleachers 8000 more than now. The club will then own its own home and can afford to go to this expense.

COLLEGE HOCKEY SEASON IS OPENED IN NEW YORK CITY

This Year's Series Promises to Be One of the Closest Ever Held by This League.

NOW HAS SIX CLUBS

NEW YORK—With the 1910 championship series of the Intercollegiate Hockey League now started up much speculation is being indulged in regarding the outcome, as this year's event promises to be the most exciting race this league has held in some years.

For the first time Cornell will be represented by a seven, and as it is a newcomer, it is practically impossible to say just where the club will finish the season. Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth, which made up the league last year, will again be represented by teams, making it a six-club circuit.

Last year's title was taken by Harvard with a clean score of four victories and no defeats. The team that represented the Cambridge university in 1909 was one of the best, if not the best, that ever represented an American university. The team lost just one match during the entire season and that was a practice contest with the New York A. C. which won the Amateur Hockey League championship. Not only did Harvard defeat every American college team it met, but it won from two of the best Canadian university teams of the year. The team has lost Washburn, Willets and Ford, all of the defensive and Morgan of the offensive, and while the team is doing some fast work, it is impossible to tell just how it will compare with the other teams in the league until it plays a game or two. The forwards are as strong as could be asked for and Hicks and Gardner should earn many a point for the crimson.

Judging from the practice games played by Yale and Princeton and Yale and Cornell, these three teams will be very evenly matched this year. Cornell won two of her three games with Yale and seems to be slightly the stronger of the two. Judging by the result of the Yale-Princeton preliminary series, Yale is slightly the stronger, although the difference is but small.

Columbia has yet to show what she can do. Last year's team failed to win a single league game.

Dartmouth finished second in 1909, having one of the best teams that the New Hampshire college has ever turned out. Her only defeat in the league season was that by Harvard. Thomas Hodges is in charge of this year's seven, and despite the fact that he is acknowledged to be one of the best coaches in the country he will have a hard task building up a winning team out of this year's material.

Although without the services of Captain Hicks and Hornblower, the Harvard varsity hockey seven defeated the hockey team from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the Stadium Wednesday afternoon, 4 to 1. The places of the two regulars were filled by Duncan and Wigglesworth, and the latter played the best game for the crimson, being fast and sure on his feet and always in the midst of every scrimmage.

Gardner made the first score after about five minutes of rushing by both sides. Technology did not remain scoreless for any length of time, O'Hearn scoring a clean goal after carrying the puck from his own goal to the crimson cage.

There was no more scoring until within a few minutes of the end of the first half. Then fast play by the Harvard forwards kept the puck down in the vicinity of the Technology goal for several minutes, and two goals were made in rapid succession by Wigglesworth and Duncan from short distances in front of the cage.

The second half of the game was very interesting, and for fully 15 minutes the Harvard team was on the defensive. Shortly before the end of the 20-minute half the team work of Harvard showed up for the first time and the puck was carried down the rink and finally pushed past Polhemus on a short shot by Leslie.

HARVARD SEVEN WINS FROM TECH

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HARVARD. TECHNOLOGY. Wigglesworth, f. 1; O'Hearn, f. 1; Duncan, f. 1; Leslie, f. 1; Polhemus, f. 1; Gardner, f. 1; Hicks, f. 1. Technology. O'Hearn, f. 1; Duncan, f. 1; Leslie, f. 1; Polhemus, f. 1; Gardner, f. 1; Hicks, f. 1. Score, Harvard 4, Tech 1; goals made by Leslie, Wigglesworth, Duncan, Gardner, O'Hearn; referee, Dr. Goodrich; umpires, Wolfe and Watson; time, 20-minute halves.

FOGEL RELEASES GLEASON.

PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia National League Baseball Club has decided to release Gleason, its former second baseman. The club will make an effort to find him a place as manager of a minor league team.

RATIONAL GOLF

By Jason Rogers.

Even the worst duffer takes an interest in the construction of bunkers and hazards on a golf course, for doesn't he get more experience in playing out of them than the better grade of players. Therefore I do not feel that I am filling up space uselessly in frequently reverting to the consideration of trapping, if in the end it helps produce more natural hazards less hopeless for the novice and yet just as severe for the expert by the expert.

The average cross bunker means little to the expert for he is confident of bringing off the shot that will carry it, or of holding his ball just short of it. To the duffer on the other hand if he tries to make a longish carry nine times out of ten he tops it and it runs into trouble, while if he plays short, not having command of the distance, the ball goes only a few yards or runs wildly into the hazard.

By this criticism I do not mean to propose the entire elimination of the hazard, but rather that there always be a clear way no matter how narrow for the man who is short and sure. By clear way I mean a spot of escape from dire misfortune, with just enough retarding penalty to cost a stroke—no more and no less.

In these three diagrams are presented three different treatments of a hole 325 yards long, which is an easy four regarding distance for almost any average player. Yet see what a difference in the sort of golf they demand:

No. 1—Here we meet a hole laid out with sand trapped cop bunkers, one at 130 yards for the drive and the other at 290 or 300 yards to compel a well pitched second. Then there is a shallow sand trap around the back of the putting green. There is absolutely nothing to the hole for the expert. He merely drives over the first bunker on to the fair green over the first bunker on to the fair green on his next. A mere variation of a few yards to either side on the approach means nothing, for with smooth grass on either side he can often lay it dead with a putter.

On the other hand to the golfer of less skill or physical force the first bunker is hard in the extreme. He cannot get over once in three tries, and even though he does he is face to face with the demand for a duplication of the same shot with a brassie from perhaps a more or less doubtful lie. If he does get over the second bunker the chances are that the wooden shot will roll over the green and into the trap back of it.

It is all well enough that the poorer player should usually find such a hole a five instead of a four, but why make it a six or a seven? If the player cannot make the distance in two shots why not give him a chance to get safely home in three if he holds those three straight to the line, or is able to control direction.

No. 2—This is a strictly up-to-date treatment of the same hole. From the tee there is a clear way around the left of the bunker or trap. Long grass across

the line at that point will check the progress of a topped ball. The weaker player traveling along the left hand side meets the same bunker as in No. 1, but again finds a way around the right, but this backing from side to side has cost him a stroke yet he can only get on the green by another carefully gauged short shot.

The stronger player finds something different from No. 1 for the two mounds on either side of the short approach and the two traps just beyond the green, surrounded by rough grass demand a careful second iron shot to get down for a par four.

No. 3—This is still another treatment of the same hole. A pit cut into or a mound placed at the center of the course at about 190 yards demands a carefully placed drive by the player able to get that far, while a strip of very rough grass at about 280 yards will hold any topped second. The green is again guarded by two circular mound bunkers, one at either side of the short approach, and there are traps and rough behind.

Trifling consideration will be convincing as regards the superiority of the new treatment now being substituted for the old. Accuracy and not mere length is the highest test of golf. Another peculiarity is that on either No. 2 or No. 3 a phenomenally long straight drive might make the green, which would be almost an impossibility on No. 1.

Thus a hole can be made more satisfactory for all players by simplifying the demands on the beginner so as not to make the game seem hopeless to him. In a subsequent article I shall touch upon the rational method of constructing put bunkers so as to make them hold a ball and yet give the player a chance to get out in one shot.

Even the worst duffer takes an interest in the construction of bunkers and hazards on a golf course, for doesn't he get more experience in playing out of them than the better grade of players. Therefore I do not feel that I am filling up space uselessly in frequently reverting to the consideration of trapping, if in the end it helps produce more natural hazards less hopeless for the novice and yet just as severe for the expert by the expert.

The average cross bunker means little to the expert for he is confident of bringing off the shot that will carry it, or of holding his ball just short of it. To the duffer on the other hand if he tries to make a longish carry nine times out of ten he tops it and it runs into trouble, while if he plays short, not having command of the distance, the ball goes only a few yards or runs wildly into the hazard.

By this criticism I do not mean to propose the entire elimination of the hazard, but rather that there always be a clear way no matter how narrow for the man who is short and sure. By clear way I mean a spot of escape from dire misfortune, with just enough retarding penalty to cost a stroke—no more and no less.

In these three diagrams are presented three different treatments of a hole 325 yards long, which is an easy four regarding distance for almost any average player. Yet see what a difference in the sort of golf they demand:

No. 1—Here we meet a hole laid out with sand trapped cop bunkers, one at 130 yards for the drive and the other at 290 or 300 yards to compel a well pitched second. Then there is a shallow sand trap around the back of the putting green. There is absolutely nothing to the hole for the expert. He merely drives over the first bunker on to the fair green over the first bunker on to the fair green on his next. A mere variation of a few yards to either side on the approach means nothing, for with smooth grass on either side he can often lay it dead with a putter.

On the other hand to the golfer of less skill or physical force the first bunker is hard in the extreme. He cannot get over once in three tries, and even though he does he is face to face with the demand for a duplication of the same shot with a brassie from perhaps a more or less doubtful lie. If he does get over the second bunker the chances are that the wooden shot will roll over the green and into the trap back of it.

It is all well enough that the poorer player should usually find such a hole a five instead of a four, but why make it a six or a seven? If the player cannot make the distance in two shots why not give him a chance to get safely home in three if he holds those three straight to the line, or is able to control direction.

No. 2—This is a strictly up-to-date treatment of the same hole. From the tee there is a clear way around the left of the bunker or trap. Long grass across

the line at that point will check the progress of a topped ball. The weaker player traveling along the left hand side meets the same bunker as in No. 1, but again finds a way around the right, but this backing from side to side has cost him a stroke yet he can only get on the green by another carefully gauged short shot.

The stronger player finds something different from No. 1 for the two mounds on either side of the short approach and the two traps just beyond the green, surrounded by rough grass demand a careful second iron shot to get down for a par four.

No. 3—This is still another treatment of the same hole. A pit cut into or a mound placed at the center of the course at about 190 yards demands a carefully placed drive by the player able to get that far, while a strip of very rough grass at about 280 yards will hold any topped second. The green is again guarded by two circular mound bunkers, one at either side of the short approach, and there are traps and rough behind.

Trifling consideration will be convincing as regards the superiority of the new treatment now being substituted for the old. Accuracy and not mere length is the highest test of golf. Another peculiarity is that on either No. 2 or No. 3 a phenomenally long straight drive might make the green, which would be almost an impossibility on No. 1.

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202 TO 216 BOYLSTON STREET

MR. BALLINGER FREE OF GUILT ACCORDING TO MR. WICKERSHAM

(Continued from Page One.)

reclamation service originally requested the secretary to make the restoration, on the ground that from "recent investigations the withdrawals no longer appeared necessary."

The attorney-general devotes the remainder of the 90 pages of his report to a summary of the charges made in connection with the Cunningham coal claims.

The conclusions which, in my opinion, are very clearly established by these papers, are as follows:

First—The insinuations or charges of improper action on the part of Secretary Ballinger, Assistant Secretary Pierce, Commissioner Dennett, or Chief of Field Division Schwartz are, in my opinion, entirely disproved. So far from taking any action to favor the Cunningham claimants, the record clearly shows that Secretary Ballinger was scrupulously careful not in any respect to act upon these claims, for the reason that during the summer of 1908, while he was in no manner connected with the government, he had been consulted by some of the claimants with respect to the issuance of patents, and had called upon Secretary Garfield for the purpose of ascertaining the attitude of his department thereon. Neither his action nor any of his written or spoken expressions were favorable to these claimants. The utmost he did was to instruct the land office to promptly investigate and dispose of all pending cases.

Second—The inference that it was unlawful for Mr. Ballinger to have any professional relation with these claimants because of his previous incumbency of the office of commissioner of the land office is, in my opinion, unfounded. The inference is based on section 190, United States Revised Statutes, which enacts:

"It shall not be lawful for any person appointed after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, as an officer, clerk or employee in any of the departments to act as counsel, attorney, or agent for prosecuting any claim against the United States which was pending in either of said departments while he was such officer, clerk or employee, nor in any manner, nor by any means, to aid in the prosecution of any such claim, within two years, next after he shall have ceased to be such officer, clerk or employee."

Third—The Cunningham locations were made in July and August, 1904. All but three of them proceeded to entry prior to May 1, 1907, and the remaining three in October, 1907, payments aggregating \$2,800 being made and covered into the treasury.

The government has had an abundance of time to investigate the validity of these entries. The entrymen are certainly entitled to know with reasonable promptness the objections to issuing patents on their claims and to have such objections disposed of within a reasonable time. The attention of the land office was specifically directed to these claims in August, 1907. They were investigated by Agents Love and Jones. They were put in Mr. Glavis' hands, together with the investigation of all other Alaska coal-land locations and entries, in January, 1908. He had the benefit of the report of Messrs. Love and Jones. All the essential facts relating to the claims seem to have been ascertained by him in the spring of 1908. Indeed, the claimants do not appear to have made any concealment of the facts upon which their claims depend. Except during a period of not exceeding two months (April and May, 1908), when proceedings were suspended owing to the exhaustion of the appropriation, Glavis had upward of two years in which to complete his investigations. He was furnished by the land office with all the assistance which he requested. All efforts to induce him to bring his investigation to a conclusion were met only with requests for further assistance, coupled with criticism of his superior officers, as well as of other special agents who had been connected with the cases; and every time the general land office urged the speedy completion of the work—which it may be observed, was merely preparatory to a trial of the questions involved in the entries, for the purpose of determining whether or not patent should issue—Glavis advanced some more or less specious reasons why he was not ready to formulate objections and proceed to trial.

Instead of hampering or interfering with him, every facility was given to him by the interior department, and, with one or two immaterial exceptions, every request for assistance was promptly granted. Had the department desired to improperly pass the claims to patent it might have done so in January, 1908, by simply acting on the favorable report of Special Agent Love, without notifying Glavis that the claims had been clear listed; or, when the field work was discontinued these claims might have been left in charge of the new chief of field division at Portland when Glavis was transferred to Seattle.

Fourth—Glavis' claim that he prevented the government from being defrauded by procuring a reference to the attorney-general of the questions of law involved, and the overruling by him of an opinion written by Assistant Secretary Pierce, which would have enabled the Cunningham claimants to procure patents on their claims, is absolutely disproved by the record, which shows (1) That the letter submitting the questions to the attorney-general, the form of which was prepared by Mr. Schwartz in conference with Glavis and was in part proposed by him, by its very terms excluded any possible reference to the Cunningham claims; and (2) that with the explanation of the

somewhat ambiguous phrase "initiation of the entry" used by Assistant Secretary Pierce, his construction of the statute did not differ from that given to it by the attorney-general in his opinion.

Fifth—The intervention of the forestry bureau, procured by Glavis, is shown by the record to have been entirely unnecessary to the protection of the interests of the United States. It was even unnecessary to secure a postponement of the hearing on the Cunningham claims, as Special Agent Sheridan of the land office, who had been sent to conduct the hearing on the claims, after a conference with Glavis, concurred in the advisability of a postponement until after the completion of a field examination, although for reasons differing from any which had been previously advanced by Glavis, and so advised the general land office.

Sixth—Glavis' "report" and summary abound in contradictions and misstatements. They omit to a degree that amounts to absolute suppression letters, telegrams and other documents, some of which were in his possession, and others which were available to him and which completely rebut inferences he seeks to have drawn from those which he does submit.

Seventh—The action of each and every official of the land office referred to in Glavis' charges appears to have been inspired by the perfectly proper desire to bring to a conclusion an investigation which was prolonged beyond all reason, and which, if it had been prosecuted with due diligence, and if Glavis had properly availed of the assistance placed at his disposal by the land office, should have been completed and ready for trial not later than the autumn of 1908. The claimants were entitled to have the objection to their claims formulated and brought to hearing with reasonable promptness, and the interests of the government did not require and were not advanced by the prolonged delays and inaction of Special Agent Glavis. In this connection it may be pointed out, as an example of Glavis' habitual procrastination, that although, pursuant to his request of April 11, 1908, to forward to him all original papers relating to Alaska coal entries and declaratory statements upon his representation that the statute of limitations would prevent criminal prosecutions after the following October, and the cases must therefore be presented during the month of May, all such original papers and documents were, by direction of the general land office, immediately transmitted to him by the Juneau office, no proceeding whatever was taken by him to bring these criminal prosecutions or to take any steps in connection therewith.

Glavis appears at all times to have been prolific in criticism and fault finding of other officials of his department, desirous of increasing his jurisdiction, ready with reasons for delay, but never ready to complete anything he undertook. His action in appealing to the forestry bureau of the department of agriculture to intervene in these cases, without consulting any of his official superiors, was a breach of all proper discipline, which is peculiarly aggravated because taken on the very day when he complained to Secretary Ballinger in person that he was being forced to a hearing before ready with necessary evidence, and was referred by the secretary to Chief of Field Service Schwartz. That he could have had no lack of confidence in Mr. Schwartz is shown by his personal letter to him dated July 31, 1909, in which he expresses his friendship for Schwartz, tells him that in his opinion neither Secretary Ballinger nor Mr. Dennett can last, and advises him to try for Commissioner Dennett's place, with the obvious inference that he, Glavis, can then take Schwartz's place.

Glavis' actions appear to have been founded upon a wholly exaggerated sense of his own importance, and a desire for personal advancement rather than on any genuine desire to protect the interests of the government, and this species of megalomania has finally led him to submit to you charges of improper motives and conduct against his official superiors, which, in my opinion, are so unjust and unfounded as to merit his immediate separation from the service.

Respectfully,
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
Attorney-General.

CHURCHES OPPOSE CHILD LABOR, SAYS LOCAL SECRETARY

(Continued from Page One.)

coming conference in Boston, Jan. 13 to 16. On Sunday, the 16th, child labor services will be held in some 20 or more churches in Boston.

"It is probably true, however, that while the leaders of the church have taken a great interest in the movement against child labor, the rank and file has not awakened to the great importance of this movement.

"The trouble is not that the church is afraid to array itself against child labor, but that its attention has been sufficiently directed to it. This is what the national child labor committee is trying to do—to bring to the realization of the American public, church members and other good citizens—the enormous extent to which children are employed in injurious labor.

"Few people realize that toiling children are found in nearly every state of the Union and that the dangers of illiteracy, vagrancy, and degeneracy are so very real. Census reports indicate that one child in every six is forced to labor. When such facts are presented to our people they are always ready to act. Neither the general public nor the church holds back because of fear; it is only lack of knowledge which is responsible for any inaction."

BRILLIANT SOCIETY ASSEMBLAGE SEES THE INAUGURATION

(Continued from Page One.)

for state officers cast on Nov. 2, 1909, reported that Gov. Eben S. Draper, Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, Secretary Olin, Treasurer Stevens, Auditor Turner and Attorney General Malone were elected. The report was accepted on motion of Senator Tinkham of Boston, the rules were suspended and the report was sent to the House.

Senator Harvey of Waltham offered the customary order to notify His Excellency Eben S. Draper and His Honor Louis A. Frothingham of their election, as Governor and Lieutenant-Governor respectively and that the General Court was ready to attend upon them at their convenience to qualify them in their respective offices for the current political year. Senators Harvey of Waltham, Nash of Hanover and Meaney of Blackstone were appointed to this duty.

State Forester Submits Views on New Legislation

State Forester Frank W. Rane today submitted to the Legislature the following recommendations for legislation:

1. To provide funds for establishing lookout stations with telephone connections in various sections of the state to be used in time of drought for detection of forest fires.
2. To pass an enactment regulating the use of fire balloons.
3. To enact a law defining the powers and duties of the state forester with regard to forest fires and authorizing him to deputize as many state forest wardens as he deems necessary.
4. The advisability of regulating by law treatment of the brush resulting from lumbering or the cutting down of trees or brush in order to lessen fires.
5. The regulation and systematizing of the prices paid for fighting fires in different towns.

6. That the state offer through the state forester to reimburse towns 50 per cent for expenditures for forest fire fighting equipment or in making forest fire protection belts to an amount not to exceed \$250 for each town thus accepting such aid.

7. That the work of an suppressing the elm leaf beetle be placed under the state forester and subject to the same laws as now govern the moth work, provided that sufficient funds are allowed to carry on the work.
8. That the local moth superintendents in towns and cities be appointed in a similar way as the forest wardens are appointed at present.

9. That the gypsy and brown-tail moth law be amended so that the state forester may take supervision in towns and cities so desiring it, or where the conditions demand it.

10. That the work of the tree warden in towns be subject to the approval of the state forester.

11. That the state forester be allowed sufficient funds for an assistant whose duties will be primarily to master the forest fire problem throughout the state.
12. That the usual additional appropriations for gypsy and brown-tail moth suppression, which has been \$165,000, be again made this year, and that an appropriation of \$100,000 be made for handling the elm leaf beetle provided this work be placed under the state forester, and that an additional appropriation of \$15,000 be made for carrying on the work of the forestry work as outlined. Total, \$280,000.

13. That the state forester be authorized to accept gifts of land and funds on behalf of the commonwealth with the understanding that all net sales from the management thereof shall be used by him for improving state forestry conditions subject to the approval of the Governor and council.

14. That the forester's appropriation be made available by March 1.

PLAN FOR BOSTON ELECTRIFICATION

Electrification of all steam roads within 10 miles of Boston is to be urged by the United Improvement Association of Boston. A committee of the organization has been authorized to frame a bill to be presented to the new Legislature. On March 2 a dinner will be held to which the 5000 members of the affiliated organizations will be invited.

A monthly publication that shall represent the interests of the 15 affiliated societies that comprise the association was decided upon at a meeting of the association Wednesday evening at the City Club.

BRAVERY SHOWN AT ROXBURY FIRE

Patrolmen Gray and Gilman of the Boston police force exhibited considerable bravery in removing 24 persons from a tenement block on Lenox street, corner of Shawmut avenue, Roxbury, during a fire which started about 11 p. m. Wednesday. The fire damaged the coal and hay shed of Martin Gilbert about \$2500. In the tenements the damage was chiefly due to smoke.

COLLISION AFFECTS TWO ROADS.
LEOMINSTER, Mass.—Traffic on two railroads was tied up until noon and damage of about \$40,000 caused by a collision of Boston & Maine and New Haven freight trains at Sterling Junction early today. Engineer Charles Buss and Fireman Fred Kelleau escaped with very slight injuries. The Boston & Maine locomotive and eight heavily laden freight cars were demolished.

ESTIMATES DIVERGE RADICALLY IN RIVAL CANDIDATES' CAMPS

(Continued from Page One.)

which he has received recently, however, have shown him that such an unwarrantable doubt existed and determined him to let the public know once for all how he stood. Accordingly he said today:

"Four years ago I resigned from my position at the State House to fight Fitzgerald. Today I am as much opposed to him as ever. Consequently I shall of course vote for Mr. Storror. I consider that a vote for Mayor Hibbard or for any one else is simply a vote thrown away or is in effect a vote given to Mr. Fitzgerald."

The big Tremont Temple rally for James J. Storror, at which it is expected that ex-Governor John L. Bates will preside, is scheduled for this evening and in addition to this rally Mr. Storror will speak at four others in different sections of the city.

Mr. Fitzgerald has mapped out a very busy evening, having 11 visits on his list, although some of them will be small gatherings in the nature of house rallies.

Claiming that Mr. Storror will receive 35 per cent of the enrolled Democratic vote at next Tuesday's election and that added to this will be more than 90 per cent of the Republican vote, nothing but a sweeping victory can be seen from the viewpoint of the men at the Storror headquarters.

It is claimed that the canvass of the city, as just conducted by the Storror men under the direction of Joseph J. Leonard, shows conclusively that Mr. Storror will receive more than 50,000 of the 95,000 votes which it is expected will be cast in this first election under the new city charter.

The friends of ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald claim that this estimate is entirely too large, and assert that Mr. Storror will not get more than 35,000 votes, disputing his claim to the 35 per cent of the Democratic vote and nearly the entire Republican vote.

Announce Rally Programs of Three Candidates Today

Rallies will take place in the interest of mayoralty candidates this evening as follows:

For James J. Storror—Tremont temple; ward 1, Central square headquarters; ward 2, Maverick street headquarters; ward 3, Bunker Hill street headquarters; ward 19, Municipal League headquarters.

For John F. Fitzgerald—Ward 13, Congress hall, Clan-Na-Gael hall; ward 15, home of Senator Patrick H. O'Connor; ward 2, Lyceum hall; ward 11, Beacon chambers; ward 12, Back Bay garage, 171 Huntington avenue; ward 18, St. Paul's church; ward 12, Deacon hall; ward 17, Vine Street church.

For George A. Hibbard—Ward 22, West Roxbury high school, Knights of Honor hall.

Harvard Students Engage in Work for the Candidates

A large number of Harvard students are actively at work in the Boston mayoralty campaign. Ardent supporters of each of the candidates are to be found in the university, and through the Harvard Political Club they are electing in the interest of each of the four mayoralty candidates, as well as the Good Government Association. Students are now employed in ward headquarters in all parts of Boston, and it is estimated that by election day over 150 Harvard men will be in the thick of the contest.

Colliers Severely Scores "Tammanizing of Boston"

Under the caption "Tammanizing Boston," Colliers Weekly reviews the Boston municipal campaign and the candidates, and makes some very pointed comments on the situation here.

"It practically charges the Republican leaders with trying to create a Tammany Hall in Boston. And if the leaders succeed, the paper predicts, the mass of Republicans will show their displeasure at the state election by putting in a Democratic Governor. If Mr. Fitzgerald is elected mayor, with the Hibbard-Republican machine connivance, then the Republican voters will protest.

Of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald he says: "Mr. Fitzgerald is the first conspicuous specimen of the Tammany type of politician that Boston has had to deal with. After a nondescript career of eight or 10 years, he discovered that his talent lay in practical politics. Thenceforth his fortune was made."

"Mr. Storror for more than 10 years," says Colliers, "has devoted himself to the welfare of Boston. . . . He stands today the foremost citizen of Boston. No one questions his ability, his honesty or his disinterestedness. He is the sort of candidate that the better element of all parties would naturally support, and the fact that in national politics he has been known as a Democrat should make it easy for those Democrats who have not learned to do without a party label to vote for him."

The article adds: "That Mayor Hibbard, who has hitherto borne the reputation of an honest man, should form league with the most corrupt politician who has ever come to the top in Boston, and that Mr. Hibbard should apparently do this at the order of the Republican senators—these things nobody would have thought possible a few weeks ago."

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Campaign Expenses

Mr. Fitzgerald recently made the claim that he had spent \$7,050 in his campaign, and that I had spent more. I have not a particle of faith in his campaign statement of \$7,050.

He is hiring halls all over the city, sending souvenir calendars to voters, hiring central and local headquarters, employing workers, buying advertising space himself, and certainly seems supplied with an ADEQUATE CAMPAIGN FUND. If there is any kind of political advantage to be secured for him that has been neglected or overlooked, I do not know what it is.

FOR YEARS AND YEARS, in every ward, not once, but many, many times, in every hall, in every hotel, wherever he could find a large or small gathering of people he has been making DAILY AND ALMOST HOURLY SPEECHES ABOUT HIMSELF, telling the voters over and over again, with insistent and ceaseless repetition, of the kind of a man he CLAIMS to be.

He has occupied MORE FREE SPACE IN THE BOSTON NEWSPAPERS about himself than any man who ever lived in Boston.

He has occupied MORE PAID ADVERTISING SPACE in the newspapers to tell about himself than any man who ever lived in Boston.

I have had JUST THREE WEEKS of active campaign in which to show up this PRETENDED FRIEND OF EVERYBODY, and to show that he has for years been a cold-blooded, deliberate SPOILER OF OUR CITY, and real friend to no man but HIMSELF.

It is not so important how much money is spent in showing up Fitzgeraldism in this campaign as to be sure the voters know what Fitzgeraldism is.

If I am successful during these three weeks in showing the HONEST voters the kind of a man Mr. Fitzgerald REALLY IS, then every cent I am spending will save a dollar to the voters of the city, for it is insuring the defeat of the Fitzgerald ring—the most corrupt and vicious that ever reigned in City Hall.

I hold that the truth is not expensive at any price

JAMES J. STORROW,

417 Beacon Street

NEW BOSTON LAWS ARE RECOMMENDED BY FINANCE BOARD

The Boston finance commission today submitted to the General Court a summary of its recommendations for legislation affecting the city of Boston. They are as follows:

1. That hereafter in the collecting, treasury and penal institutions departments of the city of Boston all appointments except the heads of departments, and in the penal institutions department physicians and nurses, be made under and subject to the laws of the commonwealth relating to the civil service.

2. That all appointments hereafter made in Suffolk county by the clerks of the several courts, the register of deeds, the register of probate, the custodian of the Suffolk county court house, the master of the jail, and by the clerks of the police district and municipal courts of the city of Boston, be made under and subject to the laws of the commonwealth relating to the civil service.

3. That the heads of the various departments of the city of Boston be authorized to establish, subject to the approval of the mayor, reasonable fees for the issuance of permits, licenses, and other privileges, including the making of openings in streets and sidewalks, and for the making of inspections required by law.

4. That the superintendent of streets be authorized to require persons or corporations, who desire permits to make openings in streets or sidewalks to deposit with the treasurer of the city of Boston a sum fixed by said superintendent, subject to the approval of the mayor, which shall be sufficient to indemnify the city from loss.

5. That the fees for recording deeds and other instruments in the registry of deeds for Suffolk county be increased so as to make said registry self-supporting.
6. That the city of Boston be relieved of maintaining, at its sole expense, the various Suffolk county institutions; and that the expense of maintaining Suffolk county courts, jails, houses of correction, other county offices and necessary public buildings for the use of Suffolk county be apportioned between the city and county.

GROCERY SPECIALS
Friday and Saturday We Make the Following Special Offer:
CRACKERS, Nat. Bisc. Co., 12c, 13c and 15c goods. . . 3 lbs. for 25¢
PEACHES, New Evaporated, Reg. 15c. . . 3 lbs. for 25¢
PRUNES, 60-70 size, large, meaty. Reg. 15c. . . 3 lbs. for 25¢
TOMATOES, No. 3 cans. Reg. price 10c. . . Special 7c
Cobb, Aldrich & Co.,
726-728 WASHINGTON ST.

JAMAICA PLAIN MAN BUILDS OWN MACHINES FOR SHOE SHOP

Thomas G. Plant, the shoe manufacturer, is equipping his factories at Jamaica Plain with a complete outfit of shoe machinery made in his own shops and covered by patents which he holds. The installations will probably be finished inside of a month, and Mr. Plant will occupy the unique position of making shoes by machinery which he controls himself.

After trying out his machinery and proving its worth Mr. Plant will put his machines on the market, thus coming in

competition with the United Shoe Machinery Company, which heretofore has controlled the output of the world. Its machines are not sold to the users, but are leased on royalties. In some states the terms of these leases prevent manufacturers using any of the machinery of independent concerns, certain machines of the United's manufacture having been heretofore indispensable. This condition prevailed in Massachusetts until certain legislation was enacted, two years ago, changing it.

between the cities of Boston and Chelsea and the towns of Revere and Winthrop on the basis of population or valuation or in some other equitable manner.

7. That money paid into Suffolk county courts be placed at interest.

8. That all officers of Suffolk county shall transmit to the mayor of Boston a written statement annually of the amount of their receipts and expenditures for the year ending Feb. 1.

9. That the law requiring the appointment of assistant assessors be repealed; that the police department submit annually a list of polls, which shall be the basis for the assessment of polls.

10. That the schoolhouse commission shall consist of three persons, of whom one shall be chairman and receive a salary of not less than \$5000; the other members shall serve without compensation.

11. That payments of state aid, military aid and soldiers' relief shall not be required to be submitted to the board of aldermen, and that a board of trustees of three members shall be appointed.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

12. That the auditor of the commonwealth be hereafter required to publish in his annual report a statement showing the amount of each class of the metropolitan debt.

MAYOR CURTAILS ADVERTISING

NEW YORK—Last year the advertising of the opening of the city assessment books was given to 70 newspapers in the greater city, but Mayor Gaynor has discovered that only one paper in each borough is necessary and has had the following papers designated: New York Press, Brooklyn Citizen, Long Island Star, Bronx Star and Staten Island Star.

THE REV. MR. BRADY PASSES AWAY

The Rt. Rev. John Brady, D. D., for many years auxiliary bishop to the late Most Rev. John J. Williams, and who also has been assistant to Archbishop O'Connell, passed away today in South Boston.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

The Real George A. Hibbard

Is unknown in State Street and the offices of the public service corporations.

But he is known in East Boston for the new gym, the court house and playgrounds.

In South Boston for the new playgrounds, the money for L Street, and the construction of Old Colony Avenue.

In Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury for the fulfillment of a hundred pledges made by other mayors.

He is known in all the suburban communities where for the first time they have had their needs in streets and sewers attended to.

This is the real Hibbard economy. Justice to the City calls for the re-election of George A. Hibbard.

William A. Boudrot, 27 Ashmont St.

Economy Is Urged by Governor Draper

Organization of the Boston Railroad Holding Company Regarded as Great Advantage to New England by the Governor in Advancing Commercial Progress.

G. OV. EBEN S. DRAPER'S message to the two branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts at the State House today was in substance as follows:

"Gentlemen of the General Court of Massachusetts: In presenting my second message for your consideration, I desire first to thank the people of Massachusetts for their renewed expression of confidence in me.

"The net direct debt of the commonwealth of Massachusetts on Dec. 1, 1909, was \$18,989,765.42. This debt on Dec. 1, 1908, was \$17,669,372.69. During the past year, therefore, the net direct state debt increased \$1,320,392.73. The net metropolitan debt, of contingent debt, as it is called in the auditor's report, was on Dec. 1, 1909, \$60,676,111.63. On Dec. 1, 1908, this debt was \$60,428,223.14. So that this debt was increased during the past year \$248,888.49.

"There have been issued during the year, charged to the net state debt for permanent improvements, new bonds amounting to \$2,326,300, while bonds have been paid amounting to \$2,552,500. The metropolitan debt was increased by bonds issued for permanent improvements amounting to \$1,643,000, and was decreased by payment of bonds to the amount of \$8000 and a contribution to the sinking fund of \$1,286,912.11.

"The receipts from miscellaneous sources of revenue during the year ending Dec. 1, 1909, were \$7,994,776.10. The state tax was \$1,500,000, so that the total revenues for the year, exclusive of cash on hand, amounted to \$12,194,776.10. There was paid out for expenses during the year \$12,822,559.24, so that the cash on hand was quite substantially reduced from Dec. 1, 1908, to Dec. 1, 1909.

"We have in the last year, in both classes of debt, issued bonds for permanent improvements, but we have not increased either class of debt as much as the amount of such bonds. The net debt was, however, in each case greater on the first day of December, 1909, than it was on the first day of December, 1908.

"The annual charge for interest on the net direct debt in 1909, reckoned at 3½ per cent, would be something more than \$650,000 a year; while on the metropolitan debt the annual interest charge, which has to be paid by the metropolitan district, at the same rate of 3½ per cent, would be more than \$2,100,000 a year.

Substantial Payment Each Year on the Principal of Net Direct Debt of State Is Asked.

"I call these matters to your attention and ask you to seriously consider whether it is not time, in making your appropriations, to provide for a substantial payment each year on the principal of the net direct debt. It also seems to me that it is time that the principal of the metropolitan debt should begin to be decreased, as the annual interest charges are constantly growing larger and becoming a heavier burden.

"The expenses of the commonwealth were materially enlarged during the past year because of the greatly increased number of people who had to be cared for in our various institutions. It is obviously necessary, with the finances of the commonwealth in their present condition, to practise economy in every expenditure, and certainly no large new undertakings should be started which are not absolutely necessary.

Legislation Advocated to Prevent Financial Shortages in Towns and Cities.

"The bureau of statistics is doing a large amount of work in connection with municipal accounting reform. It is a legitimate function of the commonwealth to assist its municipalities, and especially the towns, in devising methods by which their affairs can be better administered to their own advantage, and it is highly desirable that it should do so in the interest of all our citizens and of investors in municipal securities.

"The very unfortunate occurrences which came to light during the past year in connection with the finances of the town of Framingham have brought forcibly to the attention of the people the necessity for some reform in the method of issuing municipal loans.

"I recommend that some plan be adopted requiring the registration and certification in the office of the bureau of statistics of all town and city loans. This arrangement should be most carefully thought out and made as thorough as possible, and yet the system should not be too expensive. A proper charge for all registration and certification of the loans should be made to the towns and cities having it done. I believe the registration and certification of such loans would cause them to sell at a higher price, so that the charges for having it done would be no hardship to the municipalities, while it would be of material advantage to investors.

"There are many people interested in this subject who have proposed various methods by which this can be done, and I submit the general subject to your attention, with an earnest request for prompt and wise action.

Governor Wants Provisions Made to Prosecute Claim for Interest on War Loans.

"It has been called to my attention that there are certain equitable claims for reimbursement of gold premium and interest charges paid by the commonwealth on its war loans, which the federal government may properly be asked to pay, after enabling legislation has been enacted at Washington. The

sum at issue is a large one, amounting to more than \$1,000,000.

"At the present time there is no authority in law which would allow the Governor and council to make proper contracts and arrangements for the presentation of these claims. Under section 79 of chapter 6 of the revised laws, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the council, is given authority to make contracts to collect moneys due the commonwealth of Massachusetts, except any claim for reimbursement of interest paid by the commonwealth on its war loans. These claims to which I have referred are in part for interest paid by the commonwealth on its war loans, and it is necessary for the Legislature to take action, in order to give the Governor and council authority to make proper arrangements to prosecute these claims. I therefore recommend that such action be taken.

Reorganization of the State Board of Education Expected to Benefit the Commonwealth.

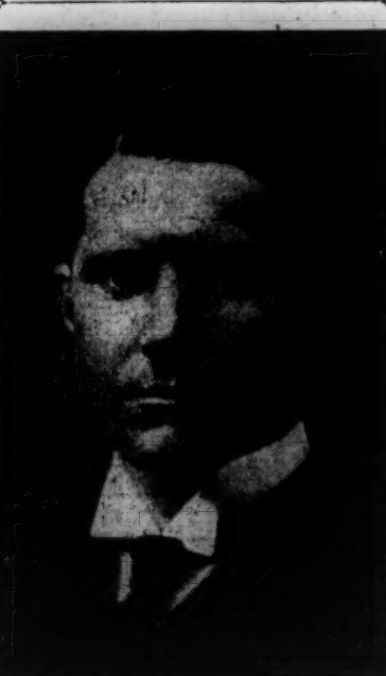
"The reorganized board of education was appointed on the 30th day of June, 1909, to take office on the first day of July. The members have necessarily had little chance to do anything up to the present time except to familiarize themselves with present conditions and engage a commissioner of education.

"As the old commission on industrial education and its officials went out of office when the new board came in, the members of the new board were themselves obliged to devote a great deal of time and attention to the ordinary routine work which was required until they could decide on a commissioner of education and get the new board thoroughly organized. They have now engaged their commissioner, and are carefully studying the questions which come within their province, especially the matter of industrial education and how best to adapt it to our present school system.

"They find that the statutes under which industrial schools may be and have been established are not clear; and, because of this lack of clearness, many questions have arisen in the past, under the commission on industrial education, in regard to so-called independent industrial schools, which need to be settled, and which can be cleared up only by legislation. The board of education will ask for such action as it deems necessary, and will explain in detail the reasons therefor and what it desires to accomplish.

"This question of industrial education

Lieutenant-Governor Takes Oath of Office in Bay State Today for Second Term



(Copyright by Notman.)
LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM.
Presiding officer of Governor's council, who will take prominent part in exercises at State House.

librarian are planning to use this space for legislative reference work. This will necessitate the employment of an assistant in this department, and I recommend an appropriation sufficient to meet this extra expense, and also a reasonable increase in the salary of the state librarian.

"This commission has done excellent work for many years, and the people of every town in the commonwealth now have the opportunity to obtain books from a free public library. It is not desirable that the towns should have too much state assistance in this direction, but it is essential that the commission should be given more assistance. The appropriation of the commission should be somewhat increased, so that it may have additional help for performing its clerical work and visiting the various libraries throughout the commonwealth.

Improved Conditions for Preparing Food for People and Better Inspection Are Recommended.

"During the last year much interest was taken in and attention given to the improving of conditions under which

Officers and Men Are Praised for Their Efficient Work in Recent War Maneuvers but Recurrence of Such Extensive Evolutions Is Depreciated.

the commonwealth of Massachusetts is decreasing. In the year 1908 there were 3300 head of neat cattle than in 1907, and on Nov. 30, 1907, the record showed a decrease of nearly 10,000 from the previous year, so that there were 13,000 head of neat cattle less in Massachusetts at the beginning of 1909 than there were at the end of 1906.

"This proves conclusively that the keeping of cattle for milk in Massachusetts is not an industry that is growing, but one that is declining. This is unquestionably bad for the commonwealth. As the consumption of milk seems to be constantly increasing, it must be brought in from other states. Our farming industry in this respect is not flourishing. It is not profitable for the farmer to raise and sell milk under existing conditions.

Chief Executive Believes Legislature Should Pass Laws Giving Farmer Greater Latitude.

"I believe that the Legislature should pass laws, if necessary, so that the farmers of this commonwealth can ship their milk through the direct agency of the railroads, rather than be obliged to deal through contractors who practically handle the shipping of milk for the railroads. Whether or not this would result in cheaper milk to the consumer, I do not know; but I do not believe it wise for the great carrying agencies operating in the commonwealth of Massachusetts to sublet these privileges to any one.

"Every man who desires to ship milk to the cities of this commonwealth over the railroads of the state should have the right to deal with them directly, under proper regulations and conditions. The railroad should receive proper pay for the service rendered, and should not be obliged to take milk at every station; but proper provisions should be made so that milk delivered in reasonable quantities at particular points should be carried by the railroads at reasonable rates to the large centers of population where it is to be consumed. I believe if this were done many of the complaints which now exist concerning the milk question would disappear.

Militia Is Reported in Excellent Condition and Recent Maneuvers Are Called Beneficial.

"The militia is in excellent condition. The maneuvers which were held during the past summer were most beneficial and advantageous. Our troops were ordered to mobilize on a given day at

that a proper law be passed to bring about this result.

Various State Institutions Are Reported to Be in Excellent Condition and Doing Usual Work.

"The various state institutions are in excellent condition and doing their usual work. The Lyman school for boys and the state industrial school for girls have both been somewhat crowded but new buildings which were authorized by the last Legislature will be completed early in 1910, which will relieve the situation. This also applies to the Massachusetts Hospital school at Canton, which is a new school, doing well a very important work.

"The nurses' home at Rutland is nearly ready for acceptance, and the sanatorium is full. The new accommodations which were provided for at the state hospital at Tewksbury have not been completed as yet, but they are badly needed. The industrial school for boys at Shirley has been opened during the year. A great deal of work was done here in reorganizing and improving the plant, which was purchased at what I believe to be a very low cost for the commonwealth. There are now 90 inmates.

"The North Reading sanatorium was opened on Sept. 22, 1909, and is substantially full at present; the Lakeville sanatorium will be opened in January, 1910, accommodating 150 more people; and the Westfield sanatorium is expected to be opened either in February or March, 1910, to accommodate the same number.

"At the Massachusetts Hospital at Monson a building was provided for last year which will accommodate enough patients to relieve the crowding which exists there at present, and this building will be ready in July, 1910. The new Wrentham state school has about 50 patients at present, and the new buildings to accommodate about 200 patients will be ready in about three months. At the Massachusetts school at Waverley there are at present 1261 patients.

"The prison commission reports that there is no immediate need for increased accommodations in our prisons.

Recommendation Is Made Regarding Purchase of Any Lands Which the State Might Want.

"The trustees of the Foxboro State Hospital have arrived at the point where they desire to make a beginning for a new institution. I think that the trustees of the Foxboro Hospital are obtaining good results, and that your honorable bodies should take such action as will enable them to make a start in the direction indicated.

"In this connection it has been called to my attention that where land is bought by various boards of trustees, it often happens that they procure land which is mortgaged. The mortgagee will not discharge his mortgage until he is paid. On the other hand, the state officers will not pay over the money to the owner until he can show a clear title and the deed is received for record. Under these circumstances, some member of the purchasing board has acted as an attorney for the owner of the land, while at the same time he is acting officially as one of the purchasers of the land for the commonwealth. This ought to be changed, and it might be wise to provide that the attorney-general should be given further power to act in such transactions, and any member of the purchasing board be relieved from acting in a double capacity. This recommendation is made as a general proposition which might be carried out in the purchase of any lands which the commonwealth might wish to obtain.

New Auto Laws Expected to Yield Big Revenues and Check Reckless Driving.

"The automobile law which was passed by the last Legislature is working well. It is expected that it will produce a net revenue of \$175,000 during the next year, for use on the state highways; and, with the authority given the highway commission to check the reckless driving of these vehicles, it is, in the opinion of the commissioners, the most effective automobile law of any state.

"The highway commissioners should be allowed to have sufficient money on hand to enable them to make advances to laborers and others for repair work. Where this money is done at present—there not being money on hand to deal directly with such men—the repairs are unnecessarily expensive.

"They should also be given authority to buy small sections of land in different parts of the commonwealth, to be used for the storage of their machinery; and, when opportunity offers, should have the right to purchase land in various sections which furnishes good material for road building.

"All these purchases of land, either for the storage of machinery or for the deposit of material for repairs on roads, should not be completed without the approval of the Governor and council.

"I recommend that authority be given the highway commission in both these directions, because I feel certain that it will save money for the commonwealth and permit the commission to render better service.

Establishment of the Boston Railroad Holding Company Held to Be Advantage to People.

"The Boston Railroad Holding Company, which was established by an act of the last Legislature, chapter 519, has issued certain bonds based on its holdings of Boston & Maine railroad stock.

Inventory Reduction SALE

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Juveniles' Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes

New England's Greatest Sale of the Year is now going on at Shuman Corner.

Men's Suits and Overcoats

\$20, \$25 Suits.....\$15, \$20
\$30, \$35 Suits.....\$25
\$20, \$25, \$30 Overcoats.....\$15, \$20, \$25
\$50, \$60 Finest Silk Lined Overcoats, \$35, \$40, \$45

Youth's Suits and Overcoats

(Ages 16 to 19)
\$15, \$20, \$25 Suits.....\$12, \$15, \$20
\$20, \$25 Overcoats.....\$15, \$20

Boys' Suits and Overcoats

(Ages 11 to 17)
\$6, \$8 \$10 Suits.....\$5, \$6, \$8
\$12, \$15 Suits.....\$10
\$12, \$15 Overcoats.....\$8, \$10

Juvenile Suits and Overcoats

\$8 to \$15 Suits (all styles).....\$4 to \$10
Russian and Reefer Overcoats, left from our season's business, also splendid values remaining from our recent remarkable sale.
\$8 to \$18 Overcoats.....\$4 to \$10

ALL FUR AND FUR LINED COATS CAPS and GLOVES REDUCED 25%

And hundreds of other bargains in all departments for Men, Women and Children.

A. SHUMAN & CO.

Small Trust Estates

The estate too large to be deposited in the savings bank and too small to be acceptable to the individuals who handle large estates can be managed to advantage by the Old Colony Trust Company. The reduced tax rate on trust funds held by trust companies makes possible a wide range of good investments of such funds, with a satisfactory net income after paying taxes.

Our book on "Trust Estates" will be mailed on request, or may be obtained at either office.

Old Colony Trust Company

TRUST DEPARTMENT

COURT STREET

TEMPLE PLACE

These bonds are guaranteed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and are, in my opinion, a safe investment.

"As the Holding Company needs more money to expend for improvements on the Boston & Maine railroad, it will be necessary for it to issue more bonds, and as the money for these bonds is advanced it is necessary that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company should be able to dispose of these bonds rather than hold them in its treasury and so tie up a very large amount of money.

"These bonds bear 4 per cent interest, and, being based on the stock of the Boston & Maine railroad and guaranteed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, would be, I believe, a most excellent investment for our savings banks.

"The Boston Railroad Holding Company, in my opinion, will be a great benefit to the railroad situation in Massachusetts and New England. I believe the individuals who control the stock of this company intend to very greatly improve the physical condition of the Boston & Maine railroad. If this is done it will be a great benefit to Massachusetts and New England, and these owners should be encouraged by proper legislation.

"Massachusetts cannot expect great improvements in railroad properties unless she is willing to help in proper ways those who are willing to put money into such developments. I understand and believe that important and extensive

(Continued on Page Ten, Column One.)

Strong Points in Governor Draper's Address

ECONOMY in every expenditure for the commonwealth of Massachusetts. Plan requiring registration and certification in the bureau of statistics of all town and city loans. Action giving Governor and council authority to arrange to prosecute claims for reimbursement of interest paid by state on war loans.

Careful consideration of plan to combine industrial education to work in harmony with public school system. Establishment of a meat inspection standard in Massachusetts the same as now required by the government. Laws permitting farmers to ship milk directly by railroad rather than be obliged to deal with contractors. Passing of law making the pay for all state troops the same and turning government reimbursement into the treasury of the commonwealth.

Appropriations for highway department that will be repaid by revenue from auto law. Making of Boston Railroad Holding Company bonds a legal investment for Massachusetts savings banks. General law covering more fully statutes governing trusts and savings banks inside and outside the state. Deputy examiner and larger salaries for civil service commissioners. More time devoted to work. Placing of moth superintendents in various towns under the state forester to improve conditions. Law requiring annual issuance of public document giving salaries of every state employee.

and how it shall be worked in harmony with, and very likely become a part of, our public school system, is a great one. The board has not had time as yet to properly study out and formulate a definite policy. It is not desirable that the commonwealth should rush into this matter haphazard, and without careful consideration and a definite plan.

Mr. Draper Believes It Is Unwise to Establish Independent Industrial Schools.

"I believe it would be very unwise to establish independent industrial schools in various sections of the commonwealth, which shall not be a part of our general educational system and which would not be under the direction of the board of education. Various steps in this direction have been taken in the past, and others attempted; but it is much wiser to have all the work that should be performed by the state in this direction done systematically, after a careful examination by the board, and done in harmony with our present school system.

"We have an able board of education, which is earnestly devoted to its duties, and during the present year it will have time to, and will, formulate definite plans as to what should be done for the real advancement of this important work. In the mean time, it would be an unwise policy and bad judgment to create separate and individual schools for industrial education which would not be integral parts of our whole school system.

"Much can be done this year by the board, and legislation will be requested which will permit such work as is deemed proper; but it will, after the passage of new legislation, require some time to study out a system before the board will be able to go ahead with a completed plan of education which shall include industrial education as one of its principal and component parts.

Increase in Salary of the State Librarian Is Recommended and Board Is Praised.

"More room has been given to the state library, and the trustees and the

meat, to be sold for food to the people, should be prepared for sale.

"Of all the animal food products consumed in this commonwealth, a very large percentage is brought in from other states. I have personally looked into this examination in various abattoirs, and I am satisfied that the government inspection is adequate. This applies to the great bulk of the animal food products consumed by the people of this commonwealth.

"The local conditions which are permitted to exist in this state are not, in my opinion, good. The inspection is not sufficiently careful, and it is inadequate. A reorganization of this system should be effected.

"I recommend that careful consideration of this subject be given, and that action be taken so that all these conditions may be improved and a new system established; and I urge that the standard of inspection be made the same as that now required by the United States government.

Solution to the Milk Problem Is Offered Seeking to Reduce Price of This Product.

"The production of milk and the way it shall be sold is a problem which seems very difficult to solve satisfactorily to both the producers and consumers. There has been much discussion as to whether the standard now required by law, of 12.15 per cent of milk solids and 3.35 per cent of fat, is right. I do not pretend to express an opinion based on knowledge in this respect, but I have not been able to see any way in which the consumer and the honest producer of milk can be properly protected unless a standard of quality shall be established and maintained by law.

"While I thoroughly believe in a proper standard, established and maintained by law, some conditions exist today seem to cause a hardship to the Massachusetts milk producers, because milk from other states can be sold in Massachusetts under many less restrictions than is the case with the product of Massachusetts farmers.

"It is further a fact that for some reason the number of neat cattle in



Theatrical, Musical and Art Interests



PLAYHOUSE NEWS

THE DRAMA IN LONDON.

"The Electra of Sophocles."
LONDON.—An interesting performance of Sophocles' "Electra," in the original Greek, was given on Thursday at the Aldwych theater, in London. The performance was in aid of the Bedford College for Women, which is making an appeal for funds to erect new college buildings on a site which has lately been acquired in Regent's park. The cast, with the exception of the men, was entirely composed of past or present students of Bedford College, and no better or more convincing advertisement of the college could have been desired than this beautiful performance.

Spoken in a language which even scholars, accustomed only to the written page, have difficulty in following, and lasting some two hours and a half, the play nevertheless held the attention of the large audience from start to finish. The wonderful construction of the drama, no less than the excellence of the acting, account for this remarkable success. The action of the play, the irresistible march of events, with their tragic culmination, made itself strongly felt, even where the words were not understood.

A special feature of the production was the chorus, which is by far the most difficult element in producing a Greek play, and which only too often, in these classical revivals, falls very far short of what it ought. In this performance the chorus, consisting of Electra's maidens, was an unqualified success. The costumes, the grouping, the rhythmic evolutions performed around the smoking altar in the center of the stage, were a continuous artistic pleasure. The natural and dignified gestures and the dramatic delivery of the choric recitatives, with their sudden bursts of sound and eloquent pauses, lend almost an atmosphere of realism to an otherwise artificial dramatic form. Electra was splendidly played by Miss Calkin, whose sustained rendering of so great a part was a very remarkable achievement for an amateur.

CHICAGO OPENINGS.

"Seven Days," a new farce by Miss Mary Roberts Rhinehart and Avery Hopwood, will be played for the first time in Chicago Jan. 7. This piece is now being given in New York, and has been proclaimed there as the funniest play since "Charley's Aunt." A special cast has been prepared for the production at the Illinois, as the original company remains in New York.

"Madam X" has entered upon its last four weeks at the Studebaker, after which it will go to New York for a run. This has been the most successful serious play of the Chicago season. It will be succeeded by "Miss Patsy," a new comedy in which Miss Gertrude Quinlan will have the principal role.

A series of interpretative readings in English of masterpieces of comedy will be given by Prof. S. H. Clark at Music hall, 203 Michigan avenue, on Fridays from Jan. 7 to Feb. 11 at 4 p. m. The list of plays comprises Aristophanes' "The Clouds," Moliere's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," Augier's "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird," Jones' "Dolly Reforming Herself."

NEW YORK OPENINGS.

Montgomery and Stone begin an engagement next Monday evening at the Globe in "The Old Town," a musical comedy by Ade and Laders. On this occasion this new playhouse will throw open its doors to the public for the first time.

"The Barrier," a dramatization of Rex Beach's novel of the same name by Eugene Presbury, will be played at the New Amsterdam next Monday evening.

Miss Marguerite Clark appears at Daly's next Monday evening in "The King of Adonia," musical comedy that has entertained London for a long time. William Morris is also in the cast.

Andrew Mack appears at the Hackett Jan. 12 in his new comedy, "The Prince of Bohemia."

Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore will begin a short engagement at the Empire on Jan. 17. Their first play will be Hubert Davies' comedy, "The Mollusc."

MISS GENE'S DANCING.

James Douglas, the English critic preeminent of classic dancing, wrote as follows of the latest London appearance of Miss Adeline Gene, the wonderful dancer, who will be seen in this city at the Colonial theater next Monday evening in "The Silver Star."

"Art is the austerity of joy. Adeline Gene is a joyous austerity. She is not bawlingly beautiful. You would pass her in the street without suspecting her genius. She is an artist who expresses herself only in the dance. As she stands in the wings the strange ronic change begins to steal over her, and then a birdlike swoop and she passes out of prose into poetry."

"Her dancing is an ebullience of unsaddened youth, a spontaneous riot of girlish excitement woven into a lovely pattern of merry pirouettes and flowing arabesques, airy attitudes, light leaps, sallies and twinkling entrechats. The intricate notes of her dancing melt into a visible music as the waves melt into the sea."

BURTON HOLMES TRAVELOGUES.

"Ceylon" and "Sicily" are the titles of the two new travelogues to be enjoyed by those who attend the noted lecturer's courses this year. In Ceylon, which Mr. Holmes visited a year ago, he found a wealth of photographic material; a people quaint in customs and picturesque

NEW YORK ART LETTER

NEW YORK.—Willard L. Metcalf is now holding his annual exhibition of paintings at the Montross Gallery. There are 11 landscapes in all, very vigorous interpretations of nature in various moods. Summer, winter, spring and autumn are all represented.

Mr. Metcalf shows great ability in choosing subjects with possibilities for good color schemes and attractive compositions. Two characteristics stand out in his work as here shown: the freshness of his style, and its unity of design. He loves nature and he loves to interpret its beauty. He puts himself into his work with the result that his productions sparkle with vitality and energy. The compositions are formed always giving the proper value to each section and producing unity.

"Spring Fields" is a large canvas, occupying one whole wall. It shows the sea surmounted by a soft sky. The painting is well executed but does not express so much of the artist's personality as do some of his other works.

In the "Silver Grove" Mr. Metcalf has chosen a very difficult theme, the colors being so subtle that a false note could easily spoil the whole effect. A cluster of slender white birches is shown amidst a mass of fresh green. The work is very well handled and is convincing of the painter's ability to portray color.

"Icebound" shows the artist's handling of a winter theme. A brook is seen flowing between snow-covered shores with a deep blue winter sky showing through overhanging evergreens. "October" is full of color and makes a very decorative effect. Here the artist has handled the lights and shadows with a skilful hand and kept a strong feeling of realism. The other paintings which are notable for their beauty and truthfulness to nature are the "Unfolding Buds" and the "Blossoming Maple," both with evanescent coloring and a quality that is not easy to obtain.

Francois Flameng, a very popular modern French painter, now has a half dozen portraits on view at the Knoedler Art galleries. When Mr. Flameng first came before the public it was as a historic painter, portraying the grand dames and cavaliers of the first empire. He did these open air scenes and beautiful women in decorative surroundings and in a very attractive manner. For some time they caused quite a stir in the world of art. The talented artist next turned his attention to portraiture and was successful in this line also, even catering to the nobility and royalty of Europe.

In the present exhibition three of his

portraits are of Americans, Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings with her two sons, Miss Mathilde Townsend and Mrs. George E. Brewster.

Mr. Flameng's portraits are executed in a striking manner. He knows how to give his sitters a distinguished air, show off their costumes and give the whole a much to be desired finish. The portraits are probably very good likenesses as well.

But beyond this Mr. Flameng does not go. He does not seek to understand and interpret the character of his sitters, to give them individuality and feeling. This is the highest branch of portrait painting and also the most difficult to attain.

The most attractive of the paintings in the present exhibition is that of a little French girl holding a toy elephant under each arm. In this piece there is more feeling than in most of the others.

The Oehme galleries are now showing a group of water color studies done by Mrs. Stillman. Garden scenes form the majority of the studies and they are very sympathetically treated. They are done in a slow, careful manner, giving intimate effects but no movement. The color values are well handled, both in mass effects and in detail and this is especially essential in the portrayal of many different kinds of flowers. Mrs. Stillman succeeds in making them look like nature.

"Sweet Lavender," which represents two figures, one of them plucking sprays of lavender, is very pleasing in composition and color. The Dutch garden at Hampton Court is treated in "Spring and Autumn," and is a very good subject but lacks atmosphere. The painting of the village street is true to nature. The portrait of an Auburn-haired girl dressed in blue has a quality of charm about it.

An exhibition of the work of William M. Chase was opened Wednesday evening at the National Arts Club, the artist himself delivering an address. Mr. Chase is one of the most prominent artists in this country, and the exhibition promises from a casual glance to be deserving of careful study.

Under the auspices of the Art League of the Public Education Association, the following illustrated lectures will be given at the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Saturday mornings: "Chinese Portraits," by Arthur W. Dow; "Gothic Architecture," by Herbert W. Faulkner; "The Original Greek Sculpture," by Gisela M. A. Richter; "The Collection of Laes," by Frances Morris.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The final papers have passed through the office of Frederick E. Kendall, 19 Milk street, whereby Mrs. Margaret A. Grace has conveyed to Lawrence Minot et al., trustees, the six-story building numbered 224 Tremont street, opposite the Majestic theater. There are 1657 square feet of land taxed on a valuation of \$43,600. The building is rated by the assessors as worth \$23,000, making the total assessment \$66,600.

SALES IN THE SOUTH END.
Albion H. Eaton et al. have sold to Nellie L. Edgecomb the house and 1070 feet of land at 117 Chandler street, near Columbus avenue, South End. The four-story brick building and land which comprise the parcel are assessed for \$8000, of which \$3200 is on the land.

Property on Appleton, near Clarendon street, owned by Louville V. Niles, has been conveyed to Ralph A. Hatch. There is a three-story and basement brick house which occupies 1171 feet of land, the latter being taxed for \$2900 and the whole for \$7500.

John Beck et al. has sold to Simon J. Gerion his property in Porter street, between Corning and Pleasant streets, South End. The two-story brick house and 640 feet of land are assessed for \$3100, of which \$1800 is on the land.

ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS.
The title to the property at 22 to 24 Walpole street, between Columbus avenue and Tremont street, Roxbury, has been conveyed by the Eliot Five Cents Savings Bank to Rebecca Wasserman. Two brick houses of four stories occupy the 2800 feet of land, which is taxed at \$3400. The total assessment is \$13,400. James H. Brennan was the broker.

A three-family brick house at 11 Mar. street, near Day street, Roxbury, has been sold by George L. Drake to Catherine F. Coyle, wife of Thomas Coyle. The total assessment is \$5800, of which \$800 is on the 1824 feet of land. The purchase price was much in excess of the assessed valuation. Robert T. Fowler negotiated the sale.

BUYS BUNGALOW IN KINGSTON.
C. H. Lewis, Easton building, has purchased of Alice L. Bean her bungalow located in Lake street, Silver Lake, Kingston, Mass., together with 5000 feet of land. A. E. Bonney, Padlock building, was the broker in the transaction.

START CAPE COD CANAL WORK AT THE SCUSSET MARSHES

Work has been started at the Scusset marshes, within half a mile of Cape Cod bay, for the new canal. The task will be pushed night and day, and those who are engineering the undertaking think in three years it will be done.

The promoters of the project are New York men in the main, who are heavily interested in sailing and steam vessels. It was intended to begin dredging through the sand dunes on the north side of the cape into a ditch, a mile long, excavated a quarter of a century ago by the Lockwood Company.

A hydraulic dredge was towed to the

point, but after being nearly stranded was towed into Plymouth harbor. The plan of putting this craft at work now has been abandoned, and a steam excavator, carried to the place on flat cars in sections, has been set up and put in motion on the marshes where daily it is throwing up tons of gravel and sand. As soon as a cut is made to the north shore the floating dredger will be towed over from Plymouth and put at work.

At Monument river, near the station of the New Haven road at Buzzards Bay, foundations for a large roll-lift bridge are being laid.

HYDE PARK FACES IMPORTANT ISSUE

HYDE PARK, Mass.—The voters of Hyde Park will face an important question in special town meeting this evening, when it is to be decided whether the number of members of the board of selectmen shall be reduced from five to three. It is argued that a better class of citizens could be persuaded to enter the race for the board if the smaller number were to be elected than under present conditions.

POLAR EXPLORER TALKS IN LOWELL

LOWELL, Mass.—Capt. Robert Bartlett, second in command on the successful polar expedition of Commander Peary, and the man chosen to make the dash for the pole if Mr. Peary had failed, lectured in Colonial hall last night, under the auspices of the Lowell Art Association.

He declared that the success of the expedition was due entirely to Commander Peary's tireless planning.

MUSICAL EVENTS

LEHMANN RECITAL.

MME. LIZA LEHMANN, the English composer, has come across the seas to all Americans from their excessive devotion to serious art and show them that there is such a thing in the world as musical fun. Her trust that Americans will appreciate the fun she brings is well founded, because her humorous songs have of late been used by American singers to relieve the severity of their Schubert-Schumann-Strauss recitals and some of them have become part and parcel of our concert repertory.

Mme. Lehmann, knowing Boston as a place where a woman can find honor as a composer, chose it as the city for her first American appearance. She brought with her to assist in the interpretation of her compositions the contralto, Miss Palgrave-Turner, and the boy soprano, Albert Hole, both new to this country. She chose for her other assistants three well-known singers who seem bent on giving her their heartiest support: Mme. Jeanne Jomelli, soprano; Dan Beddoe, tenor; and Frederick Hastings, baritone. Mme. Lehmann plays her own piano accompaniments. An enthusiastic audience, though not a large one, greeted her at her concert in Symphony hall Wednesday afternoon, when she presented her familiar "Persian Garden" and miscellaneous humorous songs and quartets as follows:

Song cycle "In a Persian Garden," Rihaiyat of Omar Khayyam, Fitzgerald's translation; Mme. Jomelli, Miss Palgrave-Turner, Dan Beddoe, Frederick Hastings. Song, "There hang my Garlands," Andrew Lang; Dan Beddoe. Song, "Thoughts Have Wings," Frances M. Gostling; Miss Palgrave-Turner. Scene, "The Mad Dog, Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield'; Frederick Hastings. Three bird songs: "The Wood Pigeon," "The Yellowhammer," "The Owl"; A. S. J. Jomelli. Two songs from "The Daisy Chain": "If No One Ever Marries Me," Laurence Alma-Tadema's "Little Girls"; "The Swing," Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses"; Master Albert Hole. Song cycle, the Nonsense Songs from Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland": "How Doth the Little Crocodile," "Fury Said to a Mouse," "Father William," "The Duchess' Lullaby," "The Whiting and the Snail," "Mock-Turtle Soup," "The Queen of Hearts," "Trial Scene," "Epilogue"; Mme. Jomelli, Miss Palgrave-Turner, Dan Beddoe, Frederick Hastings.

APOLLO CLUB CONCERT.

At a time when the general musical public is showing little inclination to accept what is offered them by the concert managers, when a Cavalier or a Liza Lehmann can find only a medium of recognition in Boston, the Apollo Club can call out an audience nearly equal to the capacity of Jordan hall. The club's friends, with opera in front of them and with opera behind them, are still loyally interested in male chorus singing, are still allured by music that is presented in plain concert hall surroundings.

The Apollo singers, with Stephen Townsend, baritone, assisting, gave their second concert of the season under Emil Mollenhauer's direction Wednesday evening with the following program:

The Artillerist's Oath, C. F. Adam; the Apollo Club. Aria, Vision Fugitive, Massenet; Stephen S. Townsend. Awake, my Pretty Dreamer, Gerike; Song of the Viking, George W. Chadwick; Apollo Club. Cavalier Tunes, C. Villiers; Stanford; Mr. Townsend and the Apollo Club. Sunday on the Ocean, Heintze; Apollo Club. Requiem, Foote; Dream in the Twilight, Strauss; It Is not Always May, Gounod; Passing By, Purcell; Don Juan Serenade, Tchaikowsky; Mr. Townsend. A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea, Lloyd; Apollo Club. King Olaf's Christmas, Dudley Buck; Apollo Club. Solos by Robert Fitz-Gerald and Albert Edmund Brown. The accompaniments were played by Carl Lamson, pianist, and Grant Drake, organist.

The third Apollo Club concert will be given in Jordan hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, with Willy Hess, violinist, assisting.

GREYLOCK REPORT IS ISSUED TODAY

The Greylock commissioners in their 1910 report made public today urge a further development of roads in the reservation, the erection of artistic shelters at the summit suitable to the needs of visitors and an increased water supply.

The main road in the reservation south to Pittsfield, the road to New Ashton and the branch road joining the public road to Cheshire have been put in good condition and the commissioners are now making plans for a road through to Williamstown. The estimated number of visitors to the Greylock reservation during the year 1909 was 14,000.

TAKES SYRACUSE CHURCH.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Rev. George K. Warren, former assistant pastor of the Lake Avenue Baptist church in Rochester, has taken up his work as pastor of the Calvary Baptist church in this city. Mr. Warren succeeds the Rev. Mahlon H. Day, Syracuse '04, who has taken charge of a church in Upper Alton, Ill. Calvary church has a membership of 175.

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Long Coats of black Broadcloth..... 18.00 and 22.50
former price 27.50 to 35.00

Tweed and Cheviot Long Coats..... 12.50
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Remaining stock of Evening and Street Wraps at greatly reduced prices.

MERINO UNDERWEAR DEPTS. In Both Stores.

Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Merino Tights. White or black..... 75c
value 1.25

Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Merino Union Suits..... 1.35
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Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Merino Vests..... 50c
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Ladies' Pajamas..... 95c
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JUNIOR SUITS. In Both Stores.

Suits of Cloth, semi-fitted coat; plaited skirt. Sizes 12 and 14 years..... 15.00
usual price 21.00

Chinchilla Coats, flannel lined. Sizes 6 to 12 years..... 8.75

Wash Dresses with high or low neck. Made of Repp, Percalé, Gingham and Linene. Sizes 6 to 14 years..... 1.95

FUR DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

All Imported and Domestic models in Fur Coats, including Alaska Seal, Mink, Ermine, Baby Caracul, Broadtail Persian and Baby Lamb at greatly reduced prices.

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French Seal Coats, 40 inches long..... 75.00
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MRS. FITZ TALKS ON SOUTHERN TRIP

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The members of Dorothy Q. chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, of Boston, were the guests Wednesday afternoon, of Mrs. Adeline F. Fitz of this town, president-general of the General Society, D. R., at her home at Lakeside.

Special guests were the state regent, Mrs. George E. Smith, the vice-state regent, Mrs. George Plummer, and the state historian and superintendent of junior work, Mrs. Mary Abby Proctor. Mrs. Fitz gave an account of her recent trip through the South and West in the interests of the organization, illustrated with stereopticon views.

NEW REPUBLICAN CHELSEA BOARDS

The Republican ward and city committees of Chelsea held their annual meeting Wednesday evening, and after a contest elected William H. Farnham as secretary. He succeeded Benjamin P. Nichols, who held the office for eight years.

The other officers elected were: Vice-chairmen, Harry N. James, George M. Stearns, Samuel Balkoff; assistant secretary, Artemus E. Towse; treasurer, Edward C. Crafts; auditor, Hudson C. Hall; executive committee, John D. Smith, Samuel Falkoff, Edward W. Knowles, Frank McDonald, Benjamin P. Nichols.

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Symphonic Orchestra, Thursday, Saturday matinee, direction Mr. Alexander Rimsky-Korsakov, specially engaged. Wednesday (night), Friday and Saturday (night), direction Mr. Oscar Spirens of Paris, director of Boston Opera Co.

Prices 50c to \$2.00. Box seats \$5.00. Every Evening at 8:30 O'clock. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2:30 O'clock. SEATS READY NOW.

METROPOLITAN OPERA

BOSTON SEASON—JAN. 10-15.
Mon., Jan. 10, Tristan and Isolde; Thurs., Jan. 13, Lohengrin; Fri., Jan. 14, Tannhauser; Sat., Jan. 15, Il Trovatore. Sat. Mat., FARSIPAL.

Seats New on Sale, Prices, Evening, \$1.50 to \$5.00. Matinee, Parafall, \$2.00 to \$7.00. Weber Piano Used.

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Happenings Around and About New York

OUTLOOK FOR AUTO REGULATION SEEMS TO BE ENCOURAGING

Two Conventions Will Take up Problem of Uniform and National Laws with Federal Registry Plan.

TEST OF CHAUFFEUR

NEW YORK.—The outlook for automobile regulation in New York and elsewhere is particularly promising at the present time, both from the viewpoint of the users and the government authorities.

At the convention for the promotion of uniform legislation, which will be held this month in Washington, the National Civic Federation will urge the desirability of standardizing all laws and regulations affecting automobiles and highways. This, it is thought, would be as much to the advantage of the local authorities as to the automobilist.

The first national legislative convention of automobilists will be held in Washington Feb. 15 to 17, when an effort will be made to secure the passage by Congress of a federal registration law. Many states will not admit foreign automobiles without a local license, and New Jersey is particularly strict in this respect, a fact which entails great hardships upon New York motorists. A federal system of registration would permit interstate travel by automobiles without the ambiguity and inconvenience now experienced.

City Police Commissioner Baker has asked the cooperation of the police throughout the state to secure the enactment of legislation tending to the better regulation of present automobile abuses. He has had statistics prepared which he says will prove a decided argument in favor of a law preventing incompetent persons from driving motor vehicles. "Under the present state law a chauffeur's license must be issued to any applicant upon the payment of the prescribed fee of \$2. No examination of his qualifications is called for. The commissioner hopes to secure the adoption of a bill which will overcome the weakness of the measure vetoed last year by Governor Hughes.

CLAIMANT RESTS IN RUSSELL SUIT

Atty. Leslie A. Simpson, counsel for the claimant in the Russell suit, asked Judge Lawton to force William C. Russell to appear in court. The court refused to do until the return of the process server who had been sent to serve a subpoena upon him. The process server appeared in court at 10:30. He had delivered the subpoena to Miss Sarah Almy, being unable to reach William C. Russell. Judge Lawton refused to take any action.

Attorney Simpson then rested his case. Attorney Thomas H. Proctor, of counsel for the respondents, asked that adjournment be taken until Friday morning, on account of the sudden closing of the petitioner's case, the respondents being unprepared for rebuttal. Judge Lawton granted the request.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY BEGUN

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In connection with the plan to purchase securities of the Rochester Telephone Company, for which \$330,000 is to be paid, to be used to strengthen the financial condition of the local company, it is announced that the purchasing company, the Continental Telephone and Telegraph Company, is a "national, independent long distance company, in process of formation by purchase of or close affiliation with large independent operating companies, enabling it to reach the large cities between the Atlantic coast and the Rocky Mountains."

ASPHYXIATED IN HIS ROOM.

Daniel O'Connor was asphyxiated as the result of the escape of coal gas from a stove in a room in which he was sleeping at 121 Linden Park street, Roxbury, and two other men, Patrick Rafferty and Martin Gately, were overcome by the fumes.

COLLECTOR WILL HOLD OVER.

George H. Lyman, collector of the port, is to hold office until Jan. 24, five days after his term expires, in order to enable all the money in the sub-treasury to be counted by Edwin U. Curtis before he takes up his duties as Mr. Lyman's successor.

CHURCH OFFERS BIG SALARY.

NEW YORK.—The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church has decided to call to its pastorate the Rev. John Henry Jowett of Carr Lane Congregational chapel, Eng., at a salary of \$12,000 a year and "a home."

PRESIDENT'S NIECE SAILS.

NEW YORK.—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Snowden, the latter a niece of President Taft, whose wedding the President recently attended in this city, sailed today for Mediterranean ports.

SEES WORKINGMEN ENJOYING LUXURIES OF THE MILLIONAIRE

Inventor Thomas A. Edison Forecasts Future Advance of Automatic Machinery in Bettering the World.

A HAPPY PROPHECY

NEW YORK.—Thomas A. Edison, looking into the future, thinks the prospect of the laboring man is a particularly bright one.

"In 200 years, by the cheapening of commodities, the ordinary laborer will live as well as a man does now with \$200,000 annual income. Automatic machinery and intensive agriculture will bring about this result," Mr. Edison says in the current issue of the Independent. "Not individualism, but social labor will dominate the future; you can't have individual machines and every man working by himself. Industry will constantly become more social and interdependent. There will be no manual labor in the factories of the future. The men in them will be merely superintendents, watching the machinery to see that it works right."

"The work day, I believe, will be eight hours. Every man needs that much work to keep him out of mischief and to keep him happy. But it will be mental work, something that men will be interested in, and done in wholesome, pleasant surroundings. Less and less man will be used as an engine, or as a horse, and his mentality will be employed to benefit himself and his fellows."

"The clothes of the future will be so cheap that every young woman will be able to follow the fashions promptly, and there will be plenty of fashions. 'Communication with other worlds has been indicated. I think we had better stick to this world and find out something about it before we can call upon our neighbors. They might make us ashamed of ourselves."

"The monorail does not appeal to me. It was a fundamental mistake that our railroads were built on a 4-foot 9-inch gauge instead of a 6-foot gauge, which we will probably have to come to yet."

The aeroplane of the future will, I think, have to be on the helicopter principle. A successful air machine must be able to defy the winds. If Wright's aeroplane had one twentieth of its surface the wind would not affect it. The helicopter principle is the only way to rise above atmospheric conditions. By increasing velocity of propeller revolutions the size of the machine can be diminished and thereby we vanquish the hostility of the wind. The helicopter could have footstep planes distributed on a 100 to 150 foot circle and controlled from the center by wires."

"Chemical food has been worked out pretty well by Emil Fischer and his students, but it won't be a commercial proposition. You can't beat the farm as a laboratory, commercially speaking. If we should dry up like Mars and couldn't raise vegetables on the earth, we might turn to a chemical diet."

"Society will have to stop this intoxicating liquor business, which is like throwing sand in the bearings of a steam engine."

"Among the many problems which await solution in the future one of the most important is to get the full value out of fuel. The wastefulness of our present methods of combustion is tremendous."

"There is not as much power in a ton of 40 per cent dynamite as there is in a ton of coal. 'Everything in nature would burn up if it were not for the fact that nearly everything except coal is already burned up.' Iron would burn and make a good fuel—if it were a very fine powder—but it has already been consumed in Nature's furnace."

"To get rid of friction in our machines is one of the future problems. The only machine without friction that we know is the world, and it moves in the resistance of ether."

SKATING IN CENTRAL PARK.

NEW YORK.—All the lakes of Central park were thrown open to skaters Wednesday by order of the acting park commissioner. This was the first time in two years that the lakes have been opened. In Brooklyn a part of the chain of lakes in Prospect park has been opened.

YALE MUSICIAN PASSES AWAY. NEW YORK.—Samuel S. Sanford, for many years head of the music department at Yale University and a son of Henry Sanford, founder of the Adams Express Company, passed away today at his home in this city.

What Thomas A. Edison Foresees As Result of Progress of Invention

HE PREDICTS.
Domination of industry.
Cheapening of commodities.
Laborers living as well as men who now have \$200,000 income.

HE DEPRECATES.
The monorail.
Narrowness of railroad tracks.
Chemical food.
Makeup of society.
Whiskey.

PROBLEMS TO BE OVERCOME.
Waste of fuel.
Friction.

PLAN PLAYGROUND FOR LONG BRANCH

Body of Capitalists Proposes to Lease City Park and to Expend a Million on New Enterprise.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Among the proposals before the city council for 1910 is the plan to lease the city park as a playground to a body of capitalists, who have planned to expend \$1,000,000 in a double-deck pier, extending 800 feet to sea; a convention hall, seating 10,000 persons; a theater and swimming pool, besides a 400-room hotel.

The principal stockholders of the new company are James C. Ewing and W. S. Mason of Pittsburgh, Penn., and Francis C. Baird of Spring Lake.

The company offers the city \$3000 annually for two years, with 5 per cent of the gross receipts the next eight years and 10 per cent of the gross receipts for the other 10 years. It agrees to purchase the park for \$200,000 any time within the life of the franchise.

BUFFALO DESIRES DES MOINES PLAN

ALBANY, N. Y.—A bill introduced by Senator Davis to revise the charter of Buffalo makes the first provision for a city in this state for the Des Moines commission scheme of municipal government.

The question of adopting this plan was submitted to the people of the city at the last election and it was sanctioned by a decisive vote.

The proposed charter provides for five executive departments—public affairs, accounts and finances, public safety, streets and public improvements, parks and public property. All executive, legislative and judicial powers of the city government are vested in a council consisting of the mayor and four councilmen.

KEEP NEW RECORD OF CITY WORKMEN

NEW YORK.—An elaborate system for keeping indexed records of city employees in all branches, recording the number of hours, and amount of work performed, has been put in force for the first time in nearly all departments. Employees, except laborers in city gangs, whose foremen keep a service record, are required to make a daily time report. Each card contains spaces for time of arrival and departure, both before and after lunch; also spaces for absences, "excused" and "not excused." A large space is for "kind of work performed."

MR. SCOTT AHEAD IN SENATE RACE

GENEVA, N. Y.—Royal R. Scott of Canadaigua, carried 44 delegates out of a possible 83 in Ontario county in caucus today to nominate a successor to Senator Raines. Mr. Scott will undoubtedly go to the Geneva convention Saturday endorsed by Ontario county and with nine delegates.

MARK TWAIN SAILS TO BERMUDA.

NEW YORK.—Samuel L. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, the author, sailed back Wednesday to Bermuda where he had been staying for some time prior to the holidays.

EMPIRE STATE PARK AREA EXCEEDS THAT OF ANY IN THE EAST

The Adirondack Reservation Alone, It Is Shown, Comprises as Much Territory as Connecticut.

INCREASED BY GIFTS

NEW YORK.—No eastern state owns anything in the way of park lands that can be compared to those of New York. In scattered parcels the state lands stretch from the northern border of New Jersey nearly to Canada. The recently opened Palisades park belongs to this state jointly with New Jersey.

The Catskill state park reaches almost to the southern fringe of the Adirondack park, and the intervening space has now been well rounded out by the Harriman gift. The area of the Adirondack park is nearly equal to that of the state of Connecticut, and besides it the state owns several extensive forest and game preserves in the Adirondack region. There are also many privately owned tracts in the Adirondacks, virtually parks.

Then, too, there are the Saratoga Springs, Watkins Glen and Letchworth park reservations, extending across the state from east to west, and lastly, the most notable of them all, the reservation in which Niagara park is included.

If Mayor Gaynor continues the practice he has initiated of walking daily from his home in Brooklyn to city hall, a distance of 3½ miles, he will have walked 4200 miles by the time he has served his four years' term.

Despite the fact that the referendum to consolidate the six Hudson county municipalities into a "greater city" failed, three of the towns, West Hoboken, Weehawken and the town of Union, will make another effort to consolidate under the same act. The "consolidationists" claim that many who voted against the merging of the six towns favor the three-city plan. Petitions will at once be circulated to bring about a submitting of the project to the people.

Sir Horace Plunkett, formerly Conservative member of Parliament and now minister of agriculture for Ireland, has been a member of a house party during the past week at Wheatley Hills, L. I. He has just returned from a trip to the Northwest, where he has inspected the irrigation systems of Nebraska and North Dakota. He is very much pleased with the system of farming in that section. He said, however, that he thought it a great mistake for a farmer with small means to abandon the numerous farms of New England and New York to go West. He spoke of Virginia as one of the ideal farming sections of the country and predicted that it some day will be another garden spot.

Governor Hughes, commander-in-chief of the national guard of New York state, will be the principal guest of honor at the dinner of the Brooklyn Officers' Club on Saturday. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and numerous other prominent army officers will also be present.

Brooklyn's new borough president, Alfred E. Steers, is pushing the project of building the long-delayed new municipal building, which has been needed in Brooklyn for many years. He hopes soon to see men building the foundations.

FORESEE WRIGHT CONTROL OF AIR

NEW YORK.—Members of the Aero Club of America and others interested in aviation think that aviation in America after Jan. 14 will be impossible in any other than a Wright machine. This date is set for Louis Paulhan, the French aviator, who has come to America with two monoplane and two biplanes for exhibitions at the Los Angeles meet beginning Jan. 10, to appear in the United States court here to prove that his use of aeroplanes with flexible wings is not an infringement of the Wright patents. The Wright patents are believed to give the Dayton flyers a practical monopoly of the business. It is believed that no decision will be given in Paulhan's case until after he has completed his American engagements.

SENATOR HOPES TO AID VETERANS

WASHINGTON.—While resolutions for the purpose of obtaining information concerning high prices of food products were being placed before the Senate Wednesday Senator Scott said he wanted to ascertain the number of soldiers of the civil war who were deprived of an opportunity to be placed upon the pension rolls so that they might get money to buy food with. He introduced a resolution inquiring of the secretary of war how many veterans are still unpensioned. The resolutions were referred to the committee on military affairs.

DENIES DR. COOK DECORATION.

WASHINGTON.—Dr. Maurice F. Egan, the United States minister to Denmark, has emphatically denied that King Frederick VIII. of Denmark had decorated Dr. Cook.

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	Formerly	Now
23-Inch French Foulards in Dress Lengths, per yard	1.25	.85
44-Inch Fancy All Silk Voiles in stripes and checks	3.00 to 3.50	1.50
20-Inch Fancy Tulle in stripes and checks	1.00 and 1.25	.50
44-Inch Black Crepe de Chine	2.75	1.95
36-Inch Black Satin	2.00 and 3.25	1.50 and 2.25
24-Inch Natural Colored Pongees, 13 to 14 yard pieces, per piece	15.00	10.50

Woolen Dress Goods

French Wool Voiles	1.50 and 1.75	1.00
Plain and Fancy Shirtwaist Suitings	1.50 and 2.00	.75
Novelty Suitings	2.00 to 3.25	1.00 to 2.00
Black French Broadcloth, spot proof and sponged	2.25 to 2.75	1.50 to 2.00
Suit Patterns	20.00 to 30.00	7.50 to 10.00
Dress Patterns in Silk and Wool Novelties, per pattern	12.00 to 18.00	5.00

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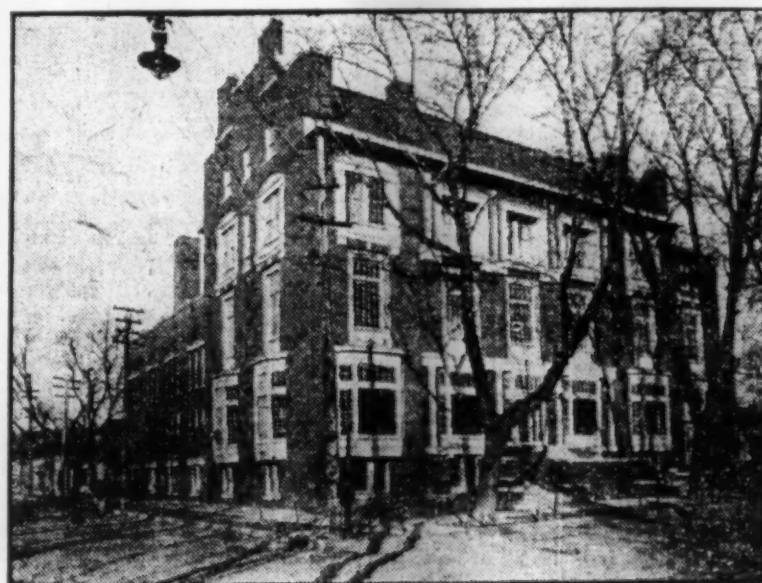
White French Muslins	1.25 to 2.00	.50 and .75
French Challies	.75 and .85	.35 and .45
Silk Barges	1.25	.75
Printed Swiss Muslin	.75	.35
French Linen (40 in)	1.10 and 1.25	.65
Irish Linen	.75 and .85	.35
Bordered French Gingham	1.25	.25

Old-Remnants at 10¢ per yard.

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Council Bluffs Y. M. C. A. New Home

Built at a Cost of Sixty Thousand Dollars. Just Dedicated by Three Days' Open House.



COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—The \$60,000 Y. M. C. A. building just completed and dedicated by a three days' open house is a model of beauty and utility. It was built by the contributions of 2200 donors, making it quite certain that the interest of many people will be closely allied to the work which centers within its walls.

The structure has been nearly two years in building, and is up to date in every particular, with gymnasium, swimming pool, reading rooms, assembly room, dormitories for rent to members, and cafe.

WINS SIAMESE APPOINTMENT. NEW ORLEANS.—J. C. Barnett of Canton, Miss., a graduate of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, has been appointed imperial minister of agriculture of Siam, and for the next two years will be stationed at Bangkok.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Lomasney Fitzgerald

Listen to 'a voice of the past. Said John F. Fitzgerald on Nov. 13, 1905:

"It's enough to make an angel weep to hear Martin M. Lomasney going to Chairman Cole of the police board and asking for an equal distribution of the police in connection with the primaries. Does he think that in having the men sent away to outlying wards that the police will be powerless to suppress lawless acts in Ward 8, or is his object to reduce the force for that specific reason?"

On Election Day the police will not be asked to suppress riot in Ward 8. They will be asked to watch the Ward 8 squatters that an honest vote be polled in Ward 8. All the Ward 8 squatters are with Fitzgerald. A majority of the legal voters in Ward 8 are with Storrow.

VOTE FOR STORROW AND AN HONEST BALLOT

J. J. Leonard, 82 Carolina ave., Jamaica Plain.

Stocks React, Closing Irregular

STOCKS RECOVER SOMEWHAT FROM THE LOW LEVEL

Pressure Continues on Rock Island, While Colorado & Southern Shows Conspicuous Strength in the Trading.

NORTH BUTTE OFF

There was a moderate display of strength shown by the New York stock market at the opening this morning. At the end of the first hour considerable irregularity had developed. Some of the recently active stocks were up from one to two points or more and others were off as much. The pressure which was brought to bear yesterday upon Rock Island issues was continued today with the result that the common, after opening up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 48 $\frac{1}{2}$, dropped about 2 points. It recovered almost all the loss on covering of shorts. Various reports concerning alleged inharmonious among the Rock Island interests and the rumor that D. G. Reid was going abroad had something to do with the rapid decline of the stock. The bears also made a good deal of the failure of the company yesterday to declare a dividend on the preferred stock, although there has not been very strong hope that such a distribution would be made.

Colorado & Southern was very conspicuous in the trading. It opened unchanged at 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ and gained about 3 points. Great Western new opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ and improved nearly a point more. Southern Pacific was up $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening at 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced a good fraction. Reading at 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ was up $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening. It advanced about a point during the forenoon. Buffalo Union Gas rose from 160 to 161 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Chesapeake & Ohio has not been very prominent recently. It opened $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than last night's closing at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ and improved about a point. The excellent record of earnings established in the fiscal year ended last June by the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, when both gross and net were easily the largest in the history of the company, has been continued into the current year. Should the present rate of increased earnings be maintained for the remainder of the year gross earnings will approximate \$30,000,000 or about 16 per cent above the best previous record. The gain in net revenue is even more impressive and if continued at the present rate will amount to fully \$13,000,000 or 25 per cent above last year's figures.

Allowing other income to be the same as last year the total net for 1910 will be well up to \$13,750,000. Deducting charges and taxes of \$7,000,000 there is a balance equal to over 10 per cent on the \$82,800,000 of stock outstanding as compared with 6.38 per cent on the same amount of stock last year.

North Butte was a feature of the Boston market. It opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 40 $\frac{1}{2}$, improved a fraction, sold off to 45, and recovered to above 46. Tamarack also was prominent. It opened off a point at 75 and the next sale was at 78. Hancock opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ and improved to 31. Price changes of most of the other active issues were confined to fractions.

Stocks again sold off during the afternoon and the gains of the forenoon were mostly wiped out before 2 o'clock. International Steam Pump attracted a good deal of attention by jumping from 52 to 54. The local list became soft in sympathy with the reaction in New York.

CITY AUDITOR'S MONTHLY REPORT

The monthly report of City Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell, made public today, shows that there was an increase of \$1,675,309 in the gross bonded debt of the city on Dec. 31, 1909, over that of Dec. 31, 1908. There was a decrease in the net funded debt of \$1,320,158.33 on Dec. 31, 1909, as against Dec. 31, 1908. The gross funded debt on Dec. 31, 1909, was \$11,159,906, and on Dec. 31, 1908, was \$10,839,747. The net funded debt on Dec. 31, 1909, was \$7,156,239.12, and on Dec. 31, 1908, was \$7,276,397.45. The amount which the city could borrow under the law on Dec. 31, 1909, was \$301,146.53.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The National Ginners Association places the quantity of cotton ginned for the season to Jan. 1 at 9,921,000 bales.

The National Lead Company has advanced white lead prices $\frac{1}{4}$ on account of high values of refined oil and lead.

The weekly Bank of France statement shows a further decrease of \$7,355,000 in gold and 2,024,000 in silver, making stock of both metals 3,488,020,000 francs and 874,001,000 francs respectively.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK.—The cotton market opened weak, 14 to 22 points lower: January 15.15@15.14; March 15.15@15.12; May 15.44@15.45; July 15.15@15.13; August 14.96@14.98.

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton business moderate; prices easier. Sales 8900. Receipts, none. American. Futures opened weak. American middling uplands 8.05.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Allied Chemicals	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Allied Chemicals pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amalgamated	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Chem. Ind.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 1st	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 2nd	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 3rd	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 4th	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 5th	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 6th	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 7th	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 8th	114	114	114	114
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 9th	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 10th	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 11th	65	65	65	65
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 12th	122	122	122	122
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 13th	140	140	140	140
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 14th	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 15th	103	103	103	103
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 16th	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 17th	121	121	121	121
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 18th	103	103	103	103
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 19th	136	136	136	136
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 20th	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 21st	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 22nd	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 23rd	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 24th	160	160	160	160
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 25th	181	181	181	181
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 26th	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 27th	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 28th	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 29th	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 30th	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 31st	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 32nd	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 33rd	48	48	48	48
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 34th	116	116	116	116
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 35th	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 36th	81	81	81	81
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 37th	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 38th	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 39th	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 40th	183	183	183	183
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 41st	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 42nd	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 43rd	34	34	34	34
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 44th	51	51	51	51
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 45th	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 46th	159	159	159	159
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 47th	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 48th	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 49th	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 50th	146	146	146	146
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 51st	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 52nd	122	122	122	122
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 53rd	74	74	74	74
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 54th	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 55th	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 56th	52	52	52	52
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 57th	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 58th	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 59th	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 60th	74	74	74	74
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 61st	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 62nd	158	158	158	158
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 63rd	137	137	137	137
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 64th	139	139	139	139
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 65th	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 66th	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 67th	110	110	110	110
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 68th	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 69th	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 70th	124	124	124	124
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 71st	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 72nd	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 73rd	143	143	143	143
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 74th	179	179	179	179
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 75th	225	225	225	225
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 76th	49	49	49	49
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 77th	123	123	123	123
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 78th	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 79th	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 80th	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 81st	134	134	134	134
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 82nd	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 83rd	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 84th	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 85th	150	150	150	150
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 86th	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 87th	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 88th	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 89th	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 90th	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 91st	49	49	49	49
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 92nd	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 93rd	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 94th	73	73	73	73
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 95th	73	73	73	73
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 96th	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 97th	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 98th	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 99th	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 100th	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 101st	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 102nd	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 103rd	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 104th	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 105th	116	116	116	116
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 106th	12	12	12	12
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 107th	202	202	202	202
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 108th	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 109th	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 110th	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 111th	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 112th	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 113th	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 114th	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 115th	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 116th	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 117th	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 118th	76	76	76	76
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 119th	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ind. Sugar pf. 120th	22	22	22	22

BOSTON CURB

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks today:

Stock	Open	
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Market Reports



Produce



Shipping

An Exceptional Issue of 6% Bonds

Secured by a Thousand Farms

Here are brief facts about one current issue of Irrigation Bonds. They will illustrate what ideal security lies back of such bonds when the issues are rightly selected.

The Bitter Root Valley Irrigation Co. owns one of the largest irrigated fruit land projects in the world. The company is composed of well known men who are wealthy, experienced and capable. The land to be watered consists of about 40,000 acres in the heart of one of our greatest fruit belts—in the famous apple region of the Pacific Northwest. A large part of the valley has been under irrigation for many years, so the possibilities of the land have been demonstrated. Fruit land in the valley has lately sold as high as \$1,000 per acre.

The water rights are unassailable and the total water supply is more than sufficient for all needs. For the irrigable land is distinctly limited by the mountainous bounds of the valley.

\$2,500,000 Invested

The Irrigation Company has invested in the project about \$2,500,000, or about twice the total bond issue. And the bonds are secured by a first mortgage on all the property which the Irrigation Company owns.

The bonds are additionally secured by first liens on the lands and the orchards watered. These liens are given by individual land owners, in payment for the land and the water rights. Forty per cent of the price is paid down, and the balance, secured by the liens, is payable in annual installments.

To secure each \$1,000 bond there are deposited with a Trust Company as trustee \$1,400 of these first liens on farm land.

The average price at which this land has been sold is about \$200 per acre. The minimum price at present is \$230 per acre. Yet the bond issue is limited to \$30 per acre, or to less than one-sixth the average selling price of the land.

Double Security

Thus the bonds have double security. The first is a mortgage on all the prop-

Ask for the Facts

In the past 15 years we have purchased 75 separate issues of Irrigation Bonds—Drainage and Irrigation. All have been secured by first liens on good farm land, and not a dollar of loss has resulted to any investor.

Irrigation bonds have now become the most popular bonds that we handle. No other large class of bonds offering equal security now pays six per cent.

We have issued a book on Irrigation Bonds, based on all this experience. Every investor, small or large, owes to himself its perusal. Please write for the book today. Cut out this coupon so you won't forget.

First National Bank Building, Chicago
30 Congress St., Boston
111 Broadway, New York
First National Bank Building, San Francisco

Please send your free book on Irrigation Bonds and list of other securities.

Name
City State
Name of my Bank

30 Congress St., Boston
111 Broadway, New York
First National Bank Bldg., San Francisco

SHIPPING NEWS

Loading the last of her cargo, the freighter Anglian is today preparing to sail for London at 7:30 a. m. Friday for London. The steamer takes out 40,000 bushels of wheat, 8,000 bushels of buckwheat, 300 tons of provisions, 700 tons of flour, 7 carloads of apples, 653 head of cattle and a large general freight.

Coming in from her maiden trip, the fine new knockabout schooner Gladys and Nellie, Capt. Frank Watts, arrived at T wharf this morning with a good fare, consisting of 7,000 pounds of haddock, 2,000 cod, 2,000 hake, 500 cusk and 7,000 of pollock. Captain and crew express themselves as being well pleased with the new craft. Other T wharf arrivals were: Metamora, with 21,000 pounds; Elva L. Spurling 8,500, Florida 10,000, steamer Spray 66,000, Mary T. Fallon, 25,200, Esperanto 55,000, Rose Standish 6,300, Mary de Costa 12,000.

T wharf dealers' prices Thursday per hundredweight: Haddock \$2.90 large cod \$3.25@4.25, small cod \$3@4.05, large hake \$4.25; small hake \$2.25; pollock \$2.75.

Capt. W. G. Cutler in charge of this light-house district gives notice that the Hattie F. Knowlton wreck gas buoy was discontinued Jan 5, the vessel having been raised.

Carrying out a full cargo, the Leyland line steamship Armenian, Captain Jacobson, the first foreign steamship to enter the port of Boston this year, sailed from the Clyde street pier early today for Liverpool. Her shipments included 184,000 bushels of wheat, 450 tons of sugar, 450 tons of provisions, 600 tons of flour, 80 tons of paper, 550 tons of hay, 600 barrels of apples, 120 tons of fresh beef, 300 tons of sundries and 708 cattle.

Captain Hillary of the steamer Quantic, in late Wednesday, reported the steamer Lexington anchored off Thieves ledge, outside Boston light. The Lexington sailed from here Tuesday, and the cause of her delay is not known. She was still anchored below when the Howard came in later in the afternoon.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.
Strs Gloucester, McDorman, Norfolk, mdse and passengers to C H Maynard; Massachusetts, Holmes, New York, mdse to N E Nav Co; City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester.

Schr Georgietta, Perth Amboy via Hyannis for Boston, towed from Hyannis by tug Neponset, Sears, from Providence.

Tugs Tamaqua, Isaksen, Philadelphia, towing barges Mingo (for Portland) Bear Ridge (for Salem) and Langhorne, anchored Langhorne in Nantasket roads; Sadie Ross, Gloucester, arrd Wednesday; H A Mathis, Ross, Gloucester, arrd Wednesday.

Note—The Portland boats omitted their trips last night, the Governor Dingley remaining here and the Camden at Portland.

Cleared.
Strs Massachusetts, Holmes, New York by N E Nav Co; Anglian (Br), Toomes, London, by F Toppin; Limon (Br), Smith, Port Limon, by United Fruit Co; Ionian (Br), Eastaway, Glasgow by H & A Allan; Howard, Robinson, Norfolk, by C H Maynard; Quantic, Hillary, Philadelphia, by same.

Sailed.
Strs Armenian (Br) Liverpool; Kronprins Olav (Nor), Louisburg, C B. Tugs Orion, Vineyard Haven; James Woolley, Lynn, to assist str Bay View (from Newport News) to dock.

Strs Howard, Norfolk; Quantic, Philadelphia; H M Whitney, New York; Massachusetts, New York.

Ship Erne (Br), Buenos Aires. Tugs Tamaqua (from Philadelphia), towing barges Bear Ridge, for Salem, and Mingo, for Portland; Mercury, Nobska, to tow schr Horatio G Foss to Boston; Orion, reported sailed for Vineyard Haven, will return with schr George P Hudson.

Wednesday—Tugs Sadie Ross, Gloucester, towing schr Leo; H A Mathis, do, towing schr Indiana.

Also sld, str James S Whitney, New York, at 4:45 a. m., having held over.

Movements of Vessels.
GALVESTON, Jan 5—Arrd str Ossa-bave, New York; cleared str El Rio, New York; sld strs San Marcos, New York, Colorado, Boston.

SAN JUAN, P R, Jan 5—Sld, str San Juan, New York.

BALTIMORE, Jan 6—Arrd Patuxent river, schr Mottie B Crowley, Haskell, Boston for Baltimore; str Nantucket, Boston.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan 5—Arrd, str Comanche, New York. Sld, strs Onondaga, Boston; Mohawk, New York.

CHARLESTON, S C, Jan 5—Arrd, strs Katabdin, Boston (and proceeded for Jacksonville); Rio Grande, Galveston via Jacksonville for Boston.

ST JOHN, N B, Jan 1—Arrd, strs Lucille, Randall, New York; Ida M Barton, Buck, Boston.

MARCUS HOOK, Jan 6—Passed down, strs Grecian, Philadelphia for Boston; Berkshire, do for Providence.

SAVANNAH, Jan 5—Arrd, str City of Marcon, Boston.

Buenos Aires, Dec 14—Sld, str Ince Bank, Boston.

LONDON, Jan 6—Sld, str Cambrian, Boston.

WIRELESS REPORTS.
Str Adriatic, Southampton, Cherbourg and Queenstown for New York, 240 m c sld Hook 7:40 a. m., dock Friday.

BORDEN COMPANY HAS MADE LARGE PROFITS IN PAST

Milk Business Is Enormously Remunerative as Shown Recently, but Dividends on Common Still 8 Per Cent.

GAIN OF SURPLUS

During the year just elapsed there have been several instances where big industrial corporations have been converted to a policy of publicity. The trend of the times is undoubtedly toward a more liberal treatment of stockholders. However much spontaneity there may be to this movement, or whether attributable to causes such as the new corporation tax law, the net result is the same—it will enable the stockholder to follow more closely the progress of the corporation through whose prosperity he benefits, leaving him in a position to pass an independent judgment upon its securities.

One of the large industrial corporations, the so-called milk trust, has not yet adopted this commendable practice of enlightening the public as to its condition and current operations. The Borden's Condensed Milk Company, a corporation capitalized at \$22,500,000, has of late been subjected to a most rigid investigation, and under pressure interesting information has been divulged.

Among other things the disclosure is made that of the company's rising \$20,000,000 assets approximately three-quarters or \$15,000,000 consist of trade marks and good will—this probably representing little in the way of tangible assets. The real significance of this amazing revelation is the company's over capitalization. No doubt if the assets of other large corporations were analyzed, there would be discovered many parallel cases.

From the recent disclosures, one gets for the first time an idea of the enormity of the profits in this business. The investigation disclosed the fact that a surplus of over \$8,000,000 had been built up in 10 years. While it is not stated just what were the net earnings of the Borden Condensed Milk Company for any one period, the proceeds of a rival company—the Alex Campbell Milk Company—were at the rate of 26 per cent on the capital stock and it may be inferred that the Borden company fared likewise. It was demonstrated moreover that in nine months ended Sept. 30 there were clear profits on fluid milk and cream in New York and Chicago of \$1,076,772—or at the rate of nearly 7 per cent on the entire stock now outstanding.

As there is no bonded indebtedness, earnings of the Borden company have been directly applicable to dividends on the stock issues, and in the years since 1902 there have been paid the following amounts: Six per cent each year on the preferred; on the common 8 per cent, 1902; 9½ per cent, 1903; 10 per cent, 1904-1907; 8 per cent, 1908-1909. Beyond maintaining dividends at these rates, it has built up a surplus, as above stated, of over \$8,000,000, in addition to spending from earnings, it is reported, more than \$5,000,000 for extensions and improvements.

With the profits of this concern running as high as they appear, despite a recent statement of the president that the business is being conducted on a close margin of profit, it is not easy to see where the company is justified in raising the price of milk. Having public agitation on this subject to contend with as well as the signs of increasing competition, the Borden Condensed Milk Company is perhaps not quite so firmly entrenched as a few years back. This is fairly well reflected in the market price of the common stock now selling around 120, the lowest point for some months, compared with 180 prior to the panic. That this stock has not recovered as quickly as many industrial may be in part due to failure to restore the dividend to the former 10 per cent basis.

LONG ISLAND BANK PROGRESS SHOWN

NEW YORK—The growth of Long island as a banking community has been marked of recent years. The last quarterly reports of 59 institutions, including 32 state banks, 17 national banks, nine savings banks, and one trust company, show a total of resources of \$59,787,100 and deposits of \$50,270,289. In addition to these several city banks maintain branches on the island.

Less than 25 years ago there were not more than four or five banks of deposit on Long island, and nearly every merchant kept his account with some metropolitan institution. Some of the present banks are the outgrowth of private institutions, but most of them have sprung up where no banking facilities previously existed.

DESPATCH TRAINS BY TELEPHONE.

NEW YORK—The telephone has superseded the telegraph system of despatching trains on the lines of the Pennsylvania and Delaware branch of the Lackawanna railroad, being now installed and in use on all divisions.

COMMISSIONER IS RETAINED.

NEW YORK—Mayor Gaynor has decided to retain Michael J. Kennedy, park commissioner of Brooklyn and Queens boroughs, in that office.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.			
Sun. rise.	7:14	Noordam, for New York.	Jan.
Moon sets.	4:58	Statenland, for New York.	Jan.
High tide.	1:56		
	8:38	Sailings from Genoa.	
Moon, new, Jan. 11.		Berlin, for New York.	Jan.
Schedule for Transatlantic Sailings.		Duca di Genova, for Boston.	Jan.
EASTBOUND.		Koenig Albert, for New York.	Jan.
Sailings from New York.		Barbarossa, for New York.	Feb.
*Boon, for Bremen.	Jan. 6	Sailings from Nantucket.	
*La Bretagne, for Bremen.	Jan. 6	Berlin, for New York.	Jan.
*Carolina, for Mediterranean ports.	Jan. 6	Cretic, for Boston.	Jan.
Batavia, for Amsterdam.	Jan. 8	Statenland, for New York.	Jan.
Medan, for Singapore.	Jan. 8	Koenig Albert, for New York.	Jan.
*New York, for Southampton.	Jan. 8	Canopic, for Boston.	Jan.
*Singapore, for Hongkong.	Jan. 8		
Caledonia, for Glasgow.	Jan. 8	Transatlantic Sailings	
*Pennsylvania, for Hamburg.	Jan. 8	WESTBOUND.	
*Adria, for London.	Jan. 8	Sailings from San Francisco.	
Kronland, for Antwerp.	Jan. 10	*Korea, for Japanese and Chinese	Jan.
Alice, for Mediterranean ports.	Jan. 12	ports, via Honolulu and Manila.	Jan.
*Siam, for London.	Jan. 12	*Caracal, for New York.	Jan.
*Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg.	Jan. 15	*Pennsylvania, for South Pacific,	Jan.
*St. Louis, for Southampton.	Jan. 15	Central American and Mexican	Jan.
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports.	Jan. 15	*Hollander, for Honolulu.	Jan.
Potsdam, for Rotterdam.	Jan. 18	*Katana, for Samoa, New Zealand	Jan.
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen.	Jan. 18	and New York.	Jan.
Samland, for Antwerp.	Jan. 19	*Nippon Maru, for Japanese and	Jan.
*Lusitania, for Liverpool, via Fish	Jan. 19	Chinese ports, via Honolulu.	Jan.
Arabic, for Mediterranean ports.	Jan. 20	*Acapulco, for South Pacific and	Jan.
*La Lorraine, for Havre.	Jan. 20	Central Mexican ports.	Jan.
Sailings from Boston.		*Japan, for Honolulu.	Jan.
Armenian, for Liverpool.	Jan. 6	*Siberia, for New York.	Jan.
Ioulan, for Glasgow.	Jan. 7	ports, via Honolulu and Manila.	Jan.
Anglian, for London.	Jan. 7	*San Juan, for South Pacific,	Jan.
*Cathart, for London.	Jan. 7	Central American and Mexican	Jan.
Marquette, for Antwerp, via Phila-	Jan. 14	Sailings from Vancouver.	
delphia.	Jan. 14	*Empress of India, for China and	Jan.
*Prinzess Alice, for London.	Jan. 15	Japan.	Jan.
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports.	Jan. 15	*Kumeric, for China and Japan.	Jan.
Bostonian, for Manchester.	Jan. 15	*Eral, for Mexican and Central	Jan.
*Michigan, for London.	Jan. 15	American ports.	Jan.
Bosnia, for Hamburg, via Balti-	Jan. 15	Serak, for Hawaii.	Jan.
more.	Jan. 19	Central and South American	Jan.
Canada, for London.	Jan. 21	ports.	Jan.
Pretorian, for Glasgow.	Jan. 21	*Shishano Maru, for China and	Jan.
Kentucky, for Copenhagen.	Jan. 22	Japan.	Jan.
Cambrian, for London.	Jan. 22	Sailings from Tacoma.	
Karen, for Havana, via St. John.	Jan. 25	*Ning Chow, for China and Japan,	Jan.
Cestrian, for Liverpool.	Jan. 25	via Manila.	Jan.
*Cumbrian, for London.	Jan. 28	Tacoma Maru, for China and	Jan.
Manitou, for Antwerp, via Phila-	Jan. 28	Japan.	Jan.
delphia.	Jan. 28	Sailings from Honolulu.	
Cretic, for Mediterranean ports.	Jan. 29	*Orange, for Australasian ports.	Jan.
Caledonian, for Manchester.	Jan. 29	*Korea, for Japanese and Chinese	Jan.
Sagamore, for Liverpool.	Jan. 29	ports, via Manila.	Jan.
Sailings from Philadelphia.		*Nippon Maru, for Chinese and Ja-	Jan.
Menominee, for Liverpool.	Jan. 7	panese ports.	Jan.
*Friesland, for Antwerp.	Jan. 15	*Siberia, for Chinese and Japanese	Jan.
Marquette, for Antwerp.	Jan. 15	ports, via Manila.	Jan.
WESTBOUND.		*Schuburba, for Chinese and	Feb.
Sailings from Liverpool.		*China, for Chinese and Japanese	Feb.
Lusitania, for New York via Fish	Jan. 8	ports, via Manila.	Feb.
Arabic, for Liverpool.	Jan. 8	*Siberia, for Chinese and Japanese	Feb.
Cestrian, for Boston.	Jan. 8	ports, via Manila.	Feb.
Sagamore, for Boston.	Jan. 13	Chiyu Maru, for Chinese and Ja-	Feb.
Victorian, for London.	Jan. 13	panese ports, via Manila.	Feb.
Merion, for Philadelphia.	Jan. 19	EASTBOUND.	
Sailings from London.		Sailings from Hongkong.	
Cambrian, for Boston.	Jan. 6	Empress of China, for Vancouver.	Jan.
*Stags, from Manchester.	Jan. 6	Korea, for San Francisco.	Feb.
Caledonian, for Boston.	Jan. 8	Monteagle, for Vancouver.	Feb.
Sailings from Southampton.		*Nippon Maru, for San Francisco.	Feb.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York,	Jan. 12	Empress of India, for Vancouver.	Feb.
via Cherbourg.	Jan. 12	Sailings from Yokohama.	
Kaiser Wilhelm, for New York.	Jan. 20	Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.	Jan.
*New York, for Southampton.	Feb. 9	Empress of China, for Vancouver.	Feb.
George Washington, for New York	Feb. 9	Monteagle, for Vancouver.	Feb.
Sailings from Glasgow.		Sailings from Sydney. N. S. W.	
Nimidian, for Boston.	Jan. 15	Makura, for Vancouver via Suva.	Jan.
Ioulan, for Boston.	Jan. 19	*Fiji Islands.	Jan.
Sailings from Bremen.		*Fiji Islands.	Feb.
Koelo, for New York.	Jan. 8	Sailings from Brisbane.	
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York.	Jan. 15	Makura, for Vancouver via Suva.	Jan.
*Kaiser Wilhelm, for New York.	Jan. 15	*Fiji Islands.	Jan.
Main, for New York.	Jan. 22	*Fiji Islands.	Feb.
Kaiser Wilhelm, for New York.	Jan. 22	Sailings from Honolulu.	
*New York, for Southampton.	Jan. 25	Nippon Maru, for San Francisco.	Mar.
Hanover, for New York.	Jan. 29	*Nippon Maru, for New York.	Mar.
Sailings from Cherbourg.		*Carrying U. S. mail.	
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York	Jan. 12		
Kaiser Wilhelm, for New York	Jan. 26		
Sailings from Antwerp.			
Laplaid, for New York.	Jan. 8		
Finland, for New York.	Jan. 15		

GOVERNOR DRAPER URGES ECONOMY IN INAUGURAL TODAY

(Continued from Page Five)

"The result is that there are two classes of trust companies, savings banks and cooperative banks which may be organized in this commonwealth—one to do business within the commonwealth under restriction and supervision, the other to do business outside the commonwealth with no such supervision and subject to no restriction.

"This condition seems anomalous, and I recommend the subject to your consideration for correction.

Attention Is Called to Increasing Work of Civil Service Commission and the Forestry Policy.

"The work of the civil service commission has become much greater in the last few years because of the very large increase in the number of people who are employed in the classified service. By the action of the last Legislature very important work has been added to this department, in connection with the certification of fitness of important appointments of the mayor of Boston. The commissioners need a deputy examiner, and they themselves should be paid larger salaries, and be required to give more of their time to the work. I trust that action will be taken by you to bring about these results.

"Careful attention is being given to our standing forests, and our non-productive or waste lands should not remain idle, as large possibilities for the future are to be found here and great results will come from a well-directed forest policy. Our motto would be more effective in the saving of our trees if the local north superintendents in towns and cities should receive their appointments subject to the approval of the state forester.

"I believe much better results in all our towns and cities could also be obtained were the state forester given authority to advise and assist the local tree wardens.

"I recommend the enactment of a law which shall require the issuance annually of a public document containing correct information in regard to the salaries or pay of the employees and members of each department, board or commission, so that such salary or pay, and also the date of election or appointment and residence of each officer or employee of the commonwealth may be easily ascertained.

Conditions Existing Throughout Whole Nation Reviewed by His Excellency in Address Today.

"Senators and Representatives—I am glad to say that the material conditions in the commonwealth and the nation have been very much better during the past year than they were in 1908. The great crops of the West have been bountiful, and the prices at which they have been sold have been high. The cotton crop of the South is probably less than usual, but the farmers who raised it have received such good prices for their product that they are prosperous. The manufacturing industries in all lines are busy, and the people are employed at good wages. The whole nation is prosperous.

"As a people, however, we are not economical; we are unnecessarily wasting our natural resources, and extravagance has become a habit. The price of everything is high, and this ought to put a premium on economy. This is not a proper time or place to discuss the reasons for these high prices, but it is well known that the enormous increase in the production of gold and the higher wages paid in every vocation of life must be two of the great contributory causes.

"In spite of these high prices, Massachusetts has been extremely prosperous and our savings banks have shown the largest increase in deposits of any year in our history, the total increase being \$33,581,751, making the total amount of deposits now on hand in our savings banks \$743,101,481. The dividends declared to the depositors in our savings banks during the past year have amounted to \$27,110,047. The deposits put in these banks in 1909 were about \$16,000,000 more than in 1908, while the withdrawals of deposits in 1909 were \$15,000,000 less than in 1908.

People Are Called Prosperous and Saving Money Despite the Prevailing High Prices.

"The above shows in a most graphic manner the tremendous change in conditions which has taken place in the last year. Notwithstanding the prevailing high prices, our people have saved money, and this means prosperity.

"You, as the representatives of the people, have a sacred trust imposed upon you. It is your duty to see that the resources of the commonwealth shall not be wasted, and that the money of its citizens shall be wisely and properly expended. The Legislatures of the past in Massachusetts have established a great record for the enactment of laws which have been in the true interest of the people. Your immediate predecessors maintained a high standard which had been set for them. I have no doubt that you will do equally well, and I promise to use my best endeavors to cooperate with you in accomplishing good results."

WORCESTER REFORM CLUB FETE.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The members of the Worcester Reform Club will observe the thirty-fourth anniversary of the formation of the organization in the clubhouse, Main street, on Sunday afternoon Jan. 16. Prominent business men of the city will be speakers.

MISSISSIPPI'S CHOICE OF SENATOR GIVING CAPITAL PLEASURE

(Continued from Page Five)

WASHINGTON—The swearing in of Col. James Gordon, the picturesque ex-Confederate soldier, as successor of the late Anselm G. McLaurin as senator from Mississippi, has created a favorable impression here, although Washington was considerably interested in the possibility that ex-Governor Vardaman might be Mr. McLaurin's successor.

There is a scarcity of fire eaters in the Senate at present, and the coming of such a man as Mr. Vardaman would lend added gaiety to the Senate situation for a time; for fire eaters in Congress are not taken with much seriousness. They come, with all the original enthusiasm and determination a provincial environment can provide, but in due course of time they submit to the taming influences of the national capital, and quietly attach themselves to the ranks of the men of conservative speech and purpose.

Senator Tillman is the hero of the pitifully in memory. Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas, no longer excites attention, and has almost quit trying to be spectacular in Washington for the benefit of the bill bills of his native state. In the years gone by Jerry Simpson of Kansas, came to Congress and underwent a similar change of manner, as did Senator Peffer of the same state.

Washington does not long encourage or tolerate legislative frolics. The atmosphere of the capital is not conducive to their development. The Senate is a training school of approved reputation. Capacity and length of service, with industry for nothing, is the long run.

Senator Money, the remaining senator from Mississippi at this time, is retiring on his own motion, and already John Sharp Williams, for years minority leader of the House of Representatives and a Heidelberg university man, has been chosen to succeed him. Mr. Williams in the Senate will restore some of the gloom which was Mississippi's in that body in the years gone by, and it is recognized here that he should have a man of character and strength and balance as his senatorial associate.

This would not be accomplished with Vardaman succeeding McLaurin. Mr. Vardaman ran John Sharp Williams almost a dead heat in the primaries for the Money seat two years ago, and accepted his defeat with good grace. It was then understood that he would again be a candidate when an opportunity should present itself.

But Vardaman is a fire eater, compared with whom Senator Tillman in his palmist days was probably not the equal. In his contest against Williams, Vardaman declared vociferously and flamboyantly for the repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the federal constitution, and announced that if elected he would bring that question up in the Senate and keep it up until it had been ordered to a vote.

It would not be expected that Mr. Vardaman would do any such thing. The incident is merely important as showing something of the character and temper of the man. And now Mississippi has decided it will be better served in the Senate by somebody else. It is recognized here that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are not at the mercy of Vardaman, and that the discussion of them in the Senate after the manner proposed would only result in bad feeling. While practically nullified, they represent a sentiment which a serious effort to bring about their repeal would probably fan into a blaze of considerable magnitude.

INSURGENTS WAIT UNTIL NEXT WEEK

WASHINGTON—Representative Hayes of California declares that no meeting of the House insurgent Republicans will be called by him before next week.

Mr. Hayes said that when he read the published accounts of what purports to be the administration's attitude toward the insurgents of the House, he did not believe it. From a source close to the administration, the declaration comes that no hard and fast determination yet has been reached by the President not to recognize the insurgents in matters of patronage. The subject is under consideration, however.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CLUB TO BANQUET

The annual dinner of the Somerville Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire will be held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, in Henry M. Moore hall, Y. M. C. A. building.

The following distinguished sons of New Hampshire are invited: Governor Henry B. Quinn, the Hon. Frank S. Stroeter, a leading member of the New Hampshire bar, and the Hon. John P. Sanborn of the Newport (R. I.) Mercury, the oldest newspaper in America. Music will be furnished by the Temple Quartet.

NATIONAL SHOE MEN WILL MEET

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—An important convention of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association will be held in the Hotel Astor, New York, Jan. 12. The present prices of raw materials, the manufacturers say, have not been equalled since the civil war, and the adjustment of selling prices to the increased cost of materials will be discussed.

PRESIDENT DECIDES HE MUST FAVOR THE REAL REPUBLICANS

(Continued from Page One)

to secure will probably be put to a vote in that body first. The President, while not saying that he will refuse to recognize the right of insurgents to secure appointments in their districts and states, wants those insurgents, before appointments are made, to show by their official conduct that they are Republicans, and not Democrats wearing a thin disguise of insurgency. It is, therefore, his intention to hold up appointments of insurgents until after it can be seen how they have voted on administration measures.

In other words, the President is determined that this shall not be a do-nothing session of Congress. The Democrats, he, of course, knows, will do all that they can to embarrass him, but from men claiming to be Republicans he expects support for the carrying out of his great constructive program. One way to get this support, so far as the insurgents are concerned, is to withhold their appointments until after they have voted for the administration bills.

This attitude on the part of the President, of course, shows that he has been somewhat skeptical regarding the insurgent forces. While their primary cause has in fact been a good deal wider than this. They have "insurgency" over the tariff, and made a variety of threats against the administration generally, coupled with charges more or less definite that the administration was allied with the so-called reactionary forces of the country. This is not pleasing to the President, who is trying his best to do the things he thinks should be done. He expects such actions and such criticism from the Democrats, but he doesn't expect them from men claiming to be Republicans. Nor will he have it, if the holding up of appointments will stop it.

On the highest authority, your correspondent is permitted to say that the President has no special interest in the controversy between the insurgents and the speaker over the rules. He has not taken sides in that fight, and will not do so. But he insists that this fight shall not go on during the present session to a point of endangering the legislative program which as party leader he has mapped out. He wants the insurgents to quit their quarrel with the speaker until the administration bills can be put through the House. If after that they see fit to renew it that will be no business of his. But it is very much his business at the present time.

The continuation of this fight against the speaker at a time when the entire Republican party has so much at stake in a national way, in the opinion of the President, takes the men making it entirely out of the Republican party for the time being. These men, when coming to him for appointments, come as Republicans, he being the leader of the party. The appointments he makes under these conditions are party appointments. He therefore feels that as such leader he ought not to recognize them as long as they are maintaining an attitude which, if permitted to go unchanged, will wreck the party on the rock of unfulfilled pledges.

For the present he has therefore put the insurgents on their good behavior. He has not said that they are not Republicans but merely that their actions in the immediate past have been of a character to call their party fealty into question. Should they fall in with him in an effort to give the country what the Chicago convention of 1908 promised, he will give them everything in the way of offices they are entitled to; but should they continue their insurgent attitude, the appointments will be taken care of in some other way.

Those who speak for the President in this matter say that the foregoing statements cannot be put too strongly. The President means every word that is set down in this article, and is anxious for the country to understand his position. He regards the present crisis as one of the most serious the party has faced for years, and he sees party defeat unless there can be important constructive work before the present session adjourns.

Over the Democrats he of course expects to exert no political control, but he does expect that men claiming to belong to the Republican party will quit their petty bickerings in the face of the serious danger to the party at large, and unite with him in seeing that certain important and solemn platform pledges are kept.

It is significant to note that it is his belief that pressure of the sort referred to in this article is necessary in order to bring the Republican insurgents into line. And even this pressure will not, in all probability, influence all of them. It will be most effective in the House, because House members will come up for reelection next November, and must try to get into line with party policies before going home to open their campaigns.

In the Senate, it is not likely that the President will expect to influence men like Bristow of Kansas and Cummins of Iowa. But their attitude will not prevent legislation.

The Senate leaders are all in line with the President's purposes and his bills will reach a vote in that body and go through. The insurgents of the Senate will have an opportunity to talk, but that will be all. But in the House there are many more insurgents than in the Senate, and it is much more difficult to get them under control, especially when they are at sword's points with the President.

The House insurgents cannot affect much by their talk, for under the House

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MASS MEETING DUE SOON AT CAPITAL IN BOYCOTT ON TRUSTS

WASHINGTON—A call is to be issued in a few days for a mass convention to be held in this city; to form a national organization to compel a reduction of the high cost of living in the United States. Point is given this matter by recent utterances of the secretary of agriculture, who says he "certainly" that the producers of food products are not reaping any large profits. The inference is that these profits are going to the middlemen or the retailers.

The originator of the plan to hold the mass convention is Dr. H. L. Schaff, a resident of this city, of German birth and education, who would adopt in this country a remedy once applied with success to a similar condition in the fatherland. There was a coffee combine in Germany, and the price went up repeatedly until it became almost prohibitive. A national organization was formed, and upon a given day many German people ceased drinking coffee. In four days' time the remedy had the desired effect, the price being reduced to a normal figure.

For the last two weeks, Dr. Schaff has been holding meetings in his home in this city for the purpose of getting his organization started and preparing for the mass meeting which is to follow. He has met with much encouragement on all sides. Prominent citizens, members of Congress and numerous others have attended his meetings and said they desired to help in every way possible. Without solicitation, ample funds are now in sight for the purpose of making a preliminary organization of the whole country.

At the mass meeting officers will be elected, committees appointed, and a general plan of campaign mapped out. There will be sub-committees in every important city of the country, and a state organization in every capital city. The sub-committees will form local organizations, and as soon as 1,000,000 members have been enrolled the first food boycott will be started. It seems probable that the beef trust will be the first problem the league will take up.

Dr. Schaff is confident the plan will work here as it did in Germany, and that many millions of people will unite for the purpose of seeing whether it is to be possible for the interests which control the markets for food to continue to boost the prices of these necessities. The desire to proceed first against the beef trust is prompted by the belief, widely entertained, that this trust controls not only the meat supply, but the supplies of eggs, butter, poultry, dairy products generally, and of hides and leather.

MANN CANAL BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON—In the face of bitter opposition by a minority of the House Wednesday, by a vote of 119 to 102, passed the Mann bill, which centralizes all the powers of administration in the Canal Zone in the hands of the President.

The Democrats offered especially vigorous protest to that clause of the bill which makes the President the law-making authority in the zone during the construction of the canal.

MR. TAFT TO GIVE TARIFF LIST. WASHINGTON—A list of nations entitled to a continuation of the minimum rates of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill soon will be officially proclaimed by President Taft. At least there will be a beginning in that direction.

rules opportunities for talk will be limited when the administration bills come up; but they can do something by their votes. Should they all stand together in opposition to the administration bills, whether through disill, for those bills or for the speaker personally, there would be danger of the defeat of the measures the President holds as vital.

And so it comes to pass that the House insurgents will get nothing more in the way of appointments until they have paved their faith by their works. Were the President to give them their appointments now, he would have no string to pull should they later on threaten revolt on the administration bills.

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LURANIA, Jan. 19 (MURRIA), Feb. 2
CAMPANIA, Jan. 26 (MAURESTANIA), Feb. 9
Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Adriatic

SAXONIA, Feb. 5 (PANNONIA), Feb. 12
WINTER CRUISES
Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Italy, Egypt

CARONIA, Jan. 22 (CARONIA), Feb. 12
CARMANIA, Jan. 22 (CARMANIA), Mar. 5
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Suburban News

MALDEN.

Five classes at the Daniels school were dismissed Wednesday owing to a defect in the heating system of the school.

The Womans Christian Temperance Union has elected the following officers for the year: President, Mrs. U. H. Campbell; vice-presidents, Mrs. James W. Webster, Mrs. Ezra F. Stevens, Mrs. Q. E. Rankin, Mrs. T. L. Dean, Mrs. A. J. Ladd, Mrs. C. L. Dean; secretary, Mrs. Deloraine P. Corey; treasurer, Mrs. Wilbur H. H. Sargent.

It has been decided that Malden is not to be a member of the preparatory ice hockey league.

WALTHAM.

Superintendent Parkinson and George D. Thomas have been appointed respectively clerk of the school board and its representative to the board of aldermen.

The High School Rifle Club is planning to hold matches through the months of January, February and March, to compete for four trophies offered by Mayor Walker. Representative Nathan Tuttle, L. O. Dennison and William E. Bright, the officers of the club are Albert Bucher, president, and Charles N. Brodick, secretary and treasurer.

MELROSE.
William A. Morse, for the past three years a member of the sinking fund commission, has resigned his position. Mr. Morse was recently elected to the school committee.

Wyoming lodge, N. E. O. P., is to hold its annual dancing party in the city auditorium the evening of Jan. 12.

At the meeting of the Melrose Womans Club this afternoon the committee on history and current events will have charge of the program with Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway presiding.

NEWTON.

The Newton Ladies Home Circle meets today at G. A. R. hall, Newtonville.

The next meeting of the Pierian Club will be Jan. 12, with Mrs. W. A. Chadwick, Oak street.

The Womans Auxiliary meets today in the parish house of Grace church, the Helping Hand on Tuesday and the Girls Friendly Society next week Thursday.

EVERETT.

The Everett board of trade has arranged to hold its annual banquet in Whittier hall the evening of Feb. 8. Mayor Bruce, ex-mayors Arthur W. Hatch, Charles C. Nichols and H. H. Boynton are to be among the speakers.

The first Baptist church members have presented to the Rev. and Mrs. Hughes a purse of \$100 in gold.

At the high school hall tomorrow evening the senior class will hold a dance preceded by amateur dramatics in which the pupils will take part. The alumni banquet is scheduled for the same evening in Whittier hall.

MEDFORD.

Supervising Deputy Grand Regent Arthur N. Fogue and suite of Medford will go to Somerville tonight to install the officers of Excelsior council, Royal Arcanum.

Henry A. Treuthardt has been appointed adjutant-general of the Spanish War Veterans by the commander-in-chief, Col. Edward J. Gilson of Wakefield, to succeed Henry L. Kincaide.

RANDOLPH.

The Old Stoughton Musical Society has chosen the following officers: President, Joseph Belcher of Randolph; vice-president, Richmond T. Pratt of Holbrook; clerk and treasurer, Edwin A. Jones of Stoughton; chorister, Nelson Mann of Randolph.

BEVERLY.

The next meeting of the Jubilee Yacht Club and the Now and Then Association will take place at the clubhouse of the yachtmen on Maple avenue next Monday evening.

The Maple Reading Room Association, composed of a number of ward 1 and 2 boys, have taken quarters in the Rogers building on Chapman street.

The high school advisory board meets Friday evening to hear the reports of the football season and to give out the "B's" to the men who played on the team.

An overheated stove caused a fire in

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Contributions on Topics of Interest
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When Order Is Home's First Law

She was a charming little lady. Her trim gray coat and gown were perfect, with gloves to match, and a washbow type of hat, black, trying, severe, attempted to vain its apparent duty of extinguishing over her delicately piquant face, where big brown eyes danced and the fresh rose came and went in transparent skin that did not seem at all out of keeping with the soft whiteness of her hair. She was the mother of a grown-up family and I had yet to find her out.

She began this day to chat to me of her home, in one of the conservative suburbs of Boston, where to say of a social aspirant "She does not come from C— (naming the suburb), she does not come even from Boston," is to write her down nobody.

"My dear, such closets! The boys re-

bel because the drawing room is so small, but then I tell them to look at the closets. I believe men say women architects just plan out the closets first and build the other rooms around them with what space is left. I'm sure that's what I should do."

"And are you so domestic, Mrs. —?" I ventured.

"Domestic—I wish I weren't. I wish I could do something as you do—write or paint or sing—you do some of those things, don't you?" (I got in a nod edgewise as she ran on.) "But you see my talent is for housekeeping. I simply can't let it alone any more than you could your paint brush—if it is a paint brush that rules your life. My husband and the boys beg me not to take it so hard, and I don't think I am hard on them about it—only I have to have things just so."

"You mean it interferes with your social life?"

"Not at all, my dear, just the contrary. I enjoy society, I go out a lot. Those closets are really the thermometer of my mood, I assure you. Why, they are the making of my afternoon at the club or my evening at the opera. For when my closets are all in order I am full of joy wherever I am. Then I go out, and I do have such a good time. You see, it is a passion."

"Was it always so with you?" I asked.

"It was this way. I can remember coming home one day from school and finding the house all in disorder. Mother had been called unexpectedly away, and there things were. I just resolved that that house should be in order before night; and so it was—though I had never even made my own bed before. It came on me just like that. From that time on order was a passion with me, and I was always thinking and planning how I would rearrange and order things to make them more right and proper. It has stayed by me all my life. I am happy today, for I can't think of so much as a shoelace out of place in my whole house. If there were I should run home quickly, I assure you."

In Nazareth

Among many incidents of his wanderings through Palestine, recounted by Harry Franck in the January Century, is this:

"An American who was in Nazareth long ago," he went on, "told me a strange story. I did not believe him, for it cannot be true. He said that in America people buy dogs!" and the mere suggestion of so ludicrous a transaction sent the assembled group into paroxysms of laughter.

"They do," I replied.

The pompous ex-mayor fell into such convulsions of merriment that his rosy face grew the color of burnished copper.

"Buy dogs?" roared his sons in a chorus of several languages. "But what for?"

Never having settled that question entirely to my own satisfaction, I parried it with another: "How do you get a dog, if you want one?"

"W-w-w-why," answered the eldest son, wiping the tears from his eyes, "if any one wants a dog, he tells some one else, and they give him one. But who ever wants a dog?"

"Dare to Do Our Duty"

"Let us have faith that right makes might and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."—Abraham Lincoln.

True peace is the fruit of spirituality; therefore, it is an inflow from the ocean-fulness of God.—Charles G. Ames.

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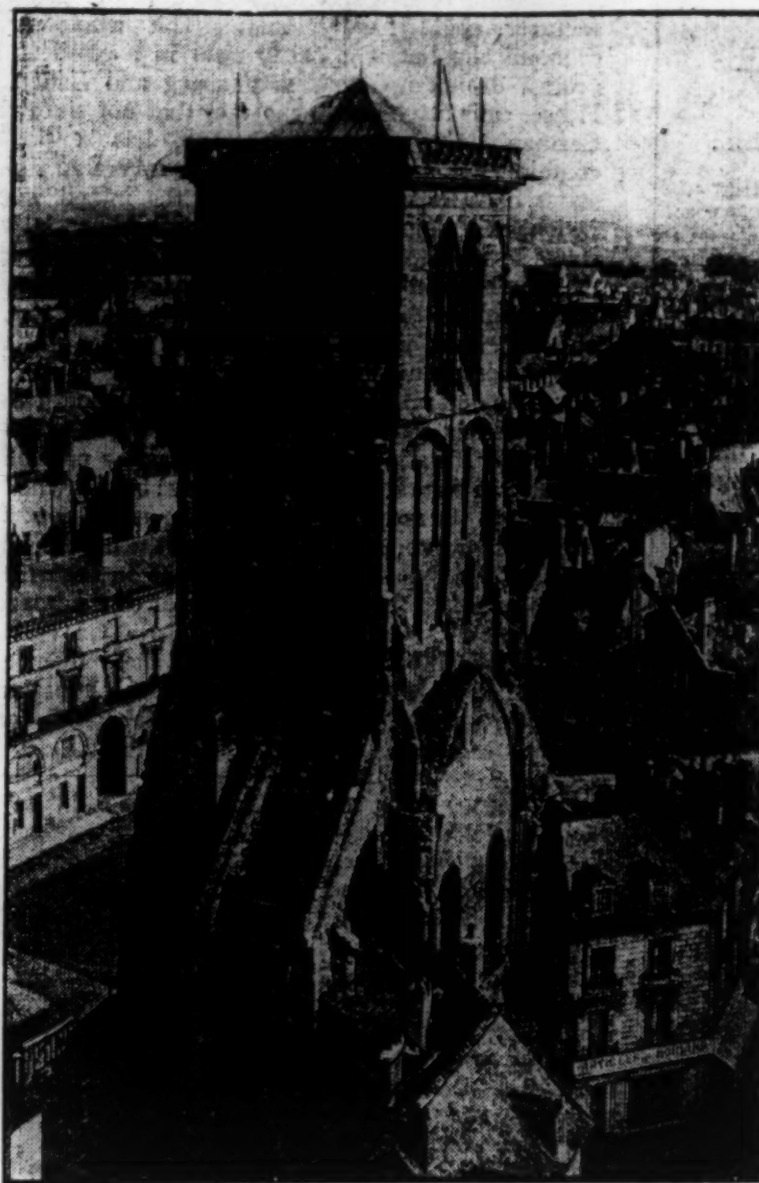
THE HOME FORUM

AN OLD FRENCH TOWN

Tours is one of the interesting old towns of France, although the ordinary tourist does not find today much of interest there. It was the capital of Touraine, and lies in the fertile valley of the Loire. The population now is 40,000, but it was at one time much larger when the silk industry flourished there. It was established in 1480 by Louis XI, who settled Italian weavers here. When the edict of Nantes was revoked, however (by Louis XIV.) 3000 rich Protestant families were driven out of Tours to Holland and the industry of Tours was destroyed. It has flourished ever since. "Pruneaux de Tours" (dried prunes) are celebrated in literature, but they are not now so much sought after. Le Roi Hugon (King Hugo) played the same part at Tours, it is said, that the Bogie plays in English nursery tales, and is said to have given his name to the Huguenots, from the aversion in which they were held at Tours. However, this is only an interesting bit of conjecture.

The old tower shown in the picture goes back to the time of Charlemagne. This and another like it are all that remain of the old church of St. Martin de Tours, which dates from the beginning of the twelfth century and was destroyed at the time of the French revolution.

The town goes back to Julius Caesar, when the Turrones joined the league against him under Vercingetorix, of whom we have all read to our cost in time and tears in the "Commentaries." Lucan refers to the folk as the "instabilis Turrones." Not far from here is Plessis les Tours, familiar in "Quentin Durward." When Gambetta escaped from Paris in a balloon he landed at Amiens and came to Tours, where he organized two armies of the Loire. This was after a republic had been proclaimed at Paris upon the defeat of Napoleon III. at Sedan.



TOWER OF CHARLEMAGNE.
Tower of an enormous old church at Tours, France, destroyed in 1790.

SPIRITUAL GROWTH

The one who had the clearest conception of God proved by his works that his faith was right, and he left this world for all who would follow in his footsteps, "God is a Spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." From this it follows that there must be in human consciousness a certain degree of spiritual perception before the true Supreme Being can be worshipped. There must be some sense of God as Spirit. This consciousness, of being, small though it may be, is the individual's sense of real existence.

The Master said, "That which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit," and this was his reason for declaring that "Except a man (a fleshly mortal) be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." According to the teaching of Christian Science, Spirit is the substance of man and the universe. That sense of existence which is based upon the belief that matter is the substance of man's being can never know the harmony of eternal reality. To be born again means to gain the true sense of Life and what Life includes. But to catch a glimpse of real being is not enough. There must be spiritual growth and development. The importance of spiritual growth is not always recognized. This is due in part at least to the quite prevalent belief that the new birth and spiritual growth pertain more especially to man's

future existence and has but little bearing upon his well being in this world. Mortal man's conception of existence is in the main intensely material and it is difficult for him to see how spiritual things could work out for him the good he desires in this world. His faith in matter outweighs his faith in Spirit because matter is real and tangible to him while Spirit is intangible if not unreal.

Christian Science is correcting the false view of life and it is becoming understood that Spirit is man's present life. When one comprehends that Spirit and not matter is the source of all true being, it can truly be said that he is born again. This new birth is the beginning of a new existence wherein all things are seen from a different point of view. During the new birth the individual does not lose interest in the things of this world that have ministered to his needs and wrought out that which was good, but the spiritualization of his thoughts clears the vision and he is able to make the best use of the means at hand to benefit himself and others. He is also able to determine more accurately just what will contribute to his present and future good.

It is just as necessary for one to grow in the consciousness of Spirit as it is for him to awaken to the fact of spiritual existence. The false views of life and all that pertains thereto must be overcome, but this cannot be accomplished unless there is constant growth in the understanding of man's true being. The material evidences of

mortal existence abound on every hand. It is not necessary to seek them out for they seem to be ever present demanding recognition. From the human point of view it requires an effort to gain the true sense of being and abide therein. Because it seems to require such an effort and the benefit to be derived therefrom is not fully recognized, there has not been the same devotion to man's spiritual welfare as to what are termed his material interests.

When the necessity for spiritual growth is recognized and there is an earnest desire to attain it, the question arises as to what means can be employed to hasten one's progress. The physical growth and development of the child may serve to illustrate what is required. Two things most necessary to the child's natural and harmonious growth are a sufficient quantity of good food and the freedom of action to which the child is naturally inclined. If there is not food sufficient for the child's needs or he is not given the opportunity for harmonious physical development his growth will be retarded.

A man cannot grow spiritually unless he has an abundance of wholesome spiritual food nor unless he exercises his spiritual knowledge. This food is, to quote the words of Mrs. Eddy from page 33 of Science and Health, "the great truth of spiritual being." "As he thinketh in his heart so is he" is the declaration of Scripture. It is evident that material thoughts cannot nourish spiritual growth. Spiritual thoughts

alone can do this, hence the necessity of turning constantly to Spirit for all that is needed to make life what it should be. Paul wrote, "Whatsoever things are true . . . honest . . . just . . . pure . . . lovely . . . of good report; . . . think on these things." We have the correlative of this Scripture in Science and Health (p. 261), "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

Because of the materiality of his thoughts mortal man little realizes how much there is in the Bible that would prove of practical benefit to him in all the walks of life. That Christian Science has unlocked this storehouse and enabled them to partake freely of the eternal truth of being, is the grateful testimony of unnumbered thousands. It is not enough that one be able to read the Bible understandingly. He must live what he learns. If one is a hearer and not a doer of the word he will not grow, and the blessings of spiritual consciousness will not be his to enjoy. Growth is activity, and without activity there can be no progress.

Spiritual growth requires an ever-increasing sense of God's love and His power to help. It was the Master's spirituality that enabled him to heal the sick, cast out devils and raise the dead, and spiritual growth makes possible today knowing of the truth which gives the victory over disease and suffering as well as the victory over sin.

The Real and Apparent Thackeray

There is about Thackeray, through all his varying moods of surliness or loving kindness, through all his flashes of grim humor or pitiless insight, a suggestion of a still sanctuary kept inviolate. He seems to have been as jealous for his seclusion as he needed for his inner self as he was often boisterous in his expression of the superficial mood that possessed him. The real Thackeray will never be known, for the inquirer with eyes to see behind the veil will not be the one to tear it aside for a spectacle.

The Thackeray the world knew was himself a fascinating figure. A man who combined the humor of ripe judgment with a boyish zest in life was likely to charm and dominate and mystify his generation. Viewed from outside he appeared, partly on account of that very shyness that hid the real man, as a bundle of contradictions. He was a man who could say a savage thing because of the very tenderness of his sensibility, who could wound a friend because of the very earnestness of his desire to please, who could appear self-conscious and awkward because of the very naturalness of his heart. Then in an access of

spirits he could leap all barriers and appeal unerringly to friends and listeners.

The way in which he regarded his own fame is typical of the Thackeray we have tried to know. No man ever enjoyed his fame more than he, but no man's head was ever less turned than his. The story is told that Charlotte Bronte, sitting opposite to him at dinner, regarded him for a long time as a hero. "And," said Thackeray, "I had the miserable humiliation of seeing her ideal of me disappear as everything went into my mouth and nothing came out of it, until at last, as I took my fifth potato, she leaned across with clasped hands and tearful eyes and breathed imploringly: 'Oh, Mr. Thackeray! Don't!' This is one of those stories which may not be true, but ought to be. It shows Thackeray in his typical attitude to life and to himself. He enjoyed the situation and criticized it implicitly as he enjoyed it. A hero perhaps—but there were the five potatoes. It takes a man of humor to see the two things together without laughing stupidly or unkindly or cynically or self-consciously either at his admirer or at himself.—Saturday Review.

A Cure for Greenness

Two apples trained up an orchard wall:
The apples were growing from spring till fall;
Some were quite brown when first they were seen,
The other kind still remained perfectly green.
"We are ripe," cried the apples of ruddy hue,
"Look at us, we're red, not green, like you!"
The apples all green on the neighboring tree
Hung their heads in grief and wept silently.
"The sun surely shines on us, too," they said;
"Then why are we green, when they are red?"
But joy filled their hearts as one answered, "It's true,
You are redder than we, but we're larger than you!"
The same loving sun that shines on us all
Will cure us of greenness and make you less small!
We're no use while we're small and hard, you know,
Though some may start red, we've all got to grow!
Let's love one another, not be jealous and fight,
But trust to the sunshine and know it's all right!"
—Katharine T. Porter.

Woman's Novel Occupation

Miss Ida Bromile, an English girl, is making money by conducting tourists about the country in her motor car.

She went to London from her province and learned all about the mechanism of motors and how to run them. After she had accomplished this she hired a car and drove it through the most crowded districts of the city.

Her reputation spread to the continent, and Queen Margherita of Italy offered her the post of royal chauffeur, but Miss Bromile refused because it would take her from her hunts in winter, an exercise she is very fond of and in which she is also an expert. She arranges for week-end parties and charges each guest \$30. This includes board and lodging on the trip. She is the first woman to engage in this business and has been so successful that she is unable to grant all applications.—Exchange.

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THE ART OF ETCHING

Another careful account of what women are doing in a specific line where men have led by many a length until lately in a man's story of "Some Women Etchers" in the December Scribners. He lets us into the secret of etching, too, as well as describing much charming work, and says:

This adaptation of manner to process is one of the most important factors in any art. Miss Cassatt's work shows a wise reticence in linear expression, the "tact of omission," as Walter Pater, speaking of Watteau, happily characterizes it in his "Imaginary Portraits." The secret of compressed statement is here, of condensed significance, the synthesis which, consciously or unconsciously, we look for in the painter etching. (I remember meeting a man who, knowing nothing about etchings, never having heard of Whistler, immediately appreciated the latter's etchings because they "told so much with such few lines.") In its forceful technique, its firmness, its spontaneous vitality, its succinct straightforward manner of statement, its judicious and effective economy of line, her work forms an admirable model in the art of etching. With all their apparent robust vigor in subject and execution, these plates on closer study reveal a sensitive suavity of line which, while never sweet for the sake of sweetness, deftly caresses the form which it indicates. Her subjects in black and white (as in painting) are usually women and children. There are not wanting those who wonder why

she selects homely models. One has but to get a little below the uncompromising realism of this absolute truthfulness in presentation to see the beautiful expression of relationship under this homely exterior. Her sympathy with her subject, free from the weak sentimentality that pervades so many "mother and child" pictures, is shown in deft and subtle records of fleeting expression of face and quickly shifting pose or characteristic gesture. She reveals the beauty of the relation between mother and child without calling in the aid of a superficially pleasing prettiness which, after all, has nothing to do with the matter.

Children's Department

A Few Catches

Why did the coal scuttle? Because the chimney fue.
Why did the side walk? Because the elevated road.
Can the sardines box? No, but the tomato can.
How did the cake walk? The clam chowder.
Why did the fly fly? Because the spider spider.
Why did the sausage roll? Because it saw the apple turnover.
Why did the fire fly? Because she saw the match safe.

For Thee

O Shepherd of earth's endless fold,
Hear thou our . . . prayer;
Through thine eyes teach us to behold
The children in our care.

The Saviour of the world thou art,
O send us forth to be
Sweet childhood's saviours; this our part
To tend thy lambs for thee.

—Kindergarten Magazine.

"What is the motto of your nation?" asked the newcomer.
"Step lively please," answered his American friend.—Buffalo Express.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

PROGRESSIVE ENIGMA.
The whole word is composed of eight letters and is the name of a famous man whose birthday occurs in August.
7 8 is a preposition; 6 7 8 is a period of time; 1 2 3 is a dozen; 3 4 is a river of Italy; 3 4 5 6 is a measure; 4 5 6 is the Christian name of a great violinist; 5 6 7 is a constellation; 5 6 7 8 is a city in Spain.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.
Pheasant.

DON'TS FOR THE NEW YEAR

Don't forget that New Year's resolutions are good every day in the year.
Don't forget to put the resolutions into practice.
Don't try to raise mountains and fall over mole hills in the attempt.
Don't forget to head the list of daily resolutions with self sacrifice.
Don't try to master problems in trigonometry before you have learned the multiplication table.
Don't be disappointed if you fail to correct your neighbors' ways.
Don't be discouraged if your faults seem to be on the increase.
Don't fail to look for the daily blessings.
Don't forget to look for the good, beautiful and true in the world wherever you are.
Don't forget to seek the cause of your miseries within your own consciousness.
Don't forget to sow thought seeds that will produce "fruits of the spirit."
Don't forget that the prize belongs to the faithful who are willing to be tried.
Don't fail to minister unselfishly although you think you may receive a blow in return.
Don't forget to be the sunniest on the darkest days.
Don't forget the other person has temperamental deficiencies as well as yourself.
Don't expect the other person to work your problems if you desire to learn the rule yourself.
Don't forget to count your blessings when tempted to complain.
Don't forget that it is possible for

you to do a great deal of good for humanity and still you may not know anything about it.

Don't forget that most of the children of God are still in the wilderness and it may be your duty to be a signboard.

Don't forget honesty means something besides refraining from bank robbery.

Don't forget that obedience is the keynote of righteous living.

Don't forget that more gratitude can be expressed in one loving deed than in endless flowery speeches.

Don't forget that a kindness seemingly unobserved today may bear fruit tomorrow.

Don't forget that true happiness was never found through selfish motives.

Information

"You may never have heard of it," said Mrs. Lapsling, "but it's a fact that they teach fishing in some of the English colleges. I've often heard Professor Sturdyman, who used to live in London, tell of the time when he was a senior angler."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"He who prays in Christ's name must pray Christ's prayer: 'Not my will, but thine, be done.'"—Alexander MacLaren.

The serene, silent beauty of a holy life is the most powerful influence in the world, next to the might of the spirit of God.—Spurgeon.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 6, 1910.

Boston's School Administration

ONE fact is luminous amid the issues that confront the voter in the coming municipal election in Boston. That fact is the inexpediency of disturbing the present happy situation regarding the public schools. The election of a guiding head of the school committee is a matter hardly second in importance to the choice for mayor. The sum of money at the disposal of the school authorities, compared with that disbursed by the city departments over which the mayor has control, is imposing. Last year it was more than \$4,000,000. Moreover, the responsibility involved in the charge of educating the future generation of citizens is so great that the claims of tried and proved faithful stewardship may not be ignored.

Under its present leadership the school committee has pursued a policy constructive and productive of tangible results. With this policy in the full course of its forward progress the citizens of Boston cannot afford to jeopardize its continuance by allowing the head of the committee, with seven years of usefulness to pupils and parents to his credit, to be retired from his present post where the achievements of the past are but guides to the possibilities and opportunities of the future.

The constructive reforms that have been accomplished by the Boston school committee in its present form are numerous. The improvement of the merit system in the appointment and promotion of teachers alone invites the hearty commendation of the community for the guarantee that it affords to competent and deserving teachers of the continuity of their positions and substantial recognition of the worth of their services. The privilege of the sabbatical year, on half pay, encourages teachers to make education their profession and to augment and improve their professional equipment. The pension system holds out an additional incentive to whole-hearted and unflinching service. The policy of reducing the size of classes makes for more intimate and therefore more effective work with the individual pupil. The advantages of the High School of Commerce, the Mechanic Arts High School, the Girls' Trade School, the Girls' High School of Practical Arts and the evening industrial schools are too evident to require more than a single reminder.

They are products of the constructive policy of Boston's present admirable school administration. Shall this administration be continued?

PRESIDENT TAFT'S willingness to support the proposition to remove our sunken battleship from the harbor of Havana shows that he is among the number who still "remember the Maine."

THE alleged declaration by Postmaster-General Hitchcock that appointments desired by the insurgents were being held up because of pressure brought to bear on the administration by Mr. Cannon and his friends is said to have brought rejoicing into the camp of the insurgents, for they believe it will help their cause in the estimation of the public. They say it illustrates to what ends the Republican organization is ready to go for the purpose of whipping into line its rebellious members. But the insurgents should not be too hilarious before they are out of the woods.

It is stated that day after day appointments pressed by insurgent members of the House have been put off by Postmaster-General Hitchcock with the reply that there were difficulties in the cases that necessitated delay. In each of these cases it is reported that strong opposition to the recommendations has developed in the members' own districts and that this opposition is represented before the department by the regular Republicans.

The postmaster-general may deny having taken the attitude attributed to him by Representative Miller of Minnesota, of intending to ignore the insurgents in matters of patronage, and it may be shown that the administration is not at this time directly concerned about the future of the speaker. But what the insurgents should bear in mind is that the President has a legislative program in the success of which he is vitally interested and that he is evidently making an honest and earnest effort to carry this program through. It covers the three important matters of trusts, railroads and conservation. The public as well as Mr. Taft is behind this proposed legislation. The President is said to feel confident his program will go through if the insurgents do not interfere, perhaps even if they do. It seems as if it would be wise for the insurgents to put the question of patronage aside for the present, for the matters presented to Congress should be considered wholly on their merits, and no influence of patronage should be felt one way or another.

Prussia and the Empire

THERE is now before the Federal Council or upper house of the German empire a project of Prussian authorship that is affording the southern principalities a rare opportunity for asserting themselves. Prussia proposes that in order to carry out public works on a vast scale for the improvement of Germany's inland waterways, the German imperial authorities shall be authorized to levy toll on the fluvial traffic throughout the empire.

This project, which from the point of view of imperial policy appears sound, is hotly opposed by the kingdom of Wurttemberg and the grandduchy of Baden, both of which are vitally interested in the traffic of the middle and upper Rhine and the Main; the grandduchy of Hesse, the immediate neighbor of Prussia, has recently joined them. These states have made a constitutional issue of the question because on economic grounds they could scarcely hope for a victory owing to the preponderance of Prussia and her satellites, reluctant and otherwise, among the smaller principalities of Germany.

The economic aspect of the Prussian scheme is plainly favorable to the north. The reason is that Germany has no fluvial connection except with the North sea (the Danube traffic has no bearing on the situation) by which raw materials can be conveyed inland, and that consequently the Prussian north pays less freight than the south German region. Any toll levied on fluvial transit would necessarily

increase the cost of raw materials in a way the south German manufacturer could hardly bear. The whole problem is intricate economically but it is fairly clear in a political way. The spirited protest drawn up by Wurttemberg and Baden, and supported by Hesse, calls attention to the fact that not since the establishment of German unity, forty years ago, has a project been submitted containing so grave a menace to the sovereign rights of the individual states constituting the empire as the inland waterway toll project, which, it is claimed, aims at extending imperial authority over these states to an unprecedented and intolerable degree. It is maintained that the Federal Council is not constitutionally empowered to authorize the empire to levy toll on the sovereign states, much less to order and undertake within their confines public works the cost of which the proposed dues are intended to cover.

The determined effort put up by the south Germans is surprising to those who have come to regard the German empire as another name for Prussia and vice-versa, a view prevailing not only abroad but also in certain parts of Germany; but all who know and appreciate the south German type—less aggressive but more brilliant, less practical but more sympathetic than the northern type—will note with satisfaction the vitality of that type in asserting itself not against the interests of the north but in favor of the interests of the sovereign states.

Admirably invigorating as is the influence of Prussia on the empire, as on the whole of Europe, the Prussianization of southern Germany would be regretted, for the world can less and less do without the mental type that has produced Goethe and Schiller.

"THE higher you go the easier to sail," says Louis Bleriot, the aviator. In the lower flights he has found gusts, aerial swirls and suction. The only way to avoid these, he declares, is "by flying high enough to escape the lower currents." We may discover here a good guide for our daily course. By flying high we can escape the lower currents of life, its annoyances and obstacles, and our progress will be easier.

ALFRED EAST is reported as saying that Americans are cowards in judging art. Mr. East is a landscape painter and etcher, and is president of the Royal Society of British Artists. He has many works in the galleries of Europe, both in England and on the continent. Just now he is giving an exhibition of his paintings in Chicago. His comments on Americans as printed in a despatch from that city are as follows:

Americans are courageous enough when it comes to action, but they are cowardly in judging art. They accept the opinion of others. This country must develop an art of its own. With a little teaching from the artists of the old world you will be able to do what is best suited to the conditions surrounding you.

American artists may be merely modest in not expressing decided opinions about what they see when they go abroad. They may possibly be considerate in not saying what they think concerning some works. But certainly they can be careful without being cowardly. Some of the best patrons of art in the world are Americans. They are both courageous in action and just in judging. Fake pictures in the past may have had a tendency to make people cautious. Americans are quick to learn. Perhaps Mr. East had this in mind when he affirmed that "with a little teaching from the artists of the old world" our artists might do better. But was not that remark of a rather patronizing nature? American artists are rapidly developing an art world of their own. They have a fine national society and a splendid field in which to work. They will never deny their indebtedness to the old world. Neither will they or the American public sit quiet under the charge that they are cowardly. Pittsburgh has one of Mr. East's paintings in the Carnegie gallery, entitled "Returning From Church." Mr. East will hardly take exception to the judgment shown in securing it. There may be others in this country. At any rate, we welcome Mr. East and his paintings, with the hope that we may be able to do better after seeing them.

HOUSEHOLDERS and heads of families who are not in the habit of keeping expense accounts should begin doing so at once. Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture has ordered a sweeping inquiry into the cost of living and everybody should be in a position to give him some statistical assistance regarding what's what. And automobiles, opera tickets, summer homes, college educations for the children and scores of other items which some say are responsible for much of the present high cost of living should all be carefully included in the sum total.

More Fish for Food

THE fish commissioners of Pennsylvania, judging by their report just rendered, have set an example in fish propagation that other states may follow with profit. All records, aside from those made by the United States government itself have been broken, it appears, as this commission leads all others in its record of more than 1,000,000,000 fry having been hatched in and liberated from the state's eight hatcheries in the past year. Not only have the inland streams of the state been enriched, but the tidewater of the Delaware river and tributaries of Lake Erie have been supplied with various fry. According to this report, "five or six years ago it scarcely paid the fishermen of the port of Erie to fish, especially for whitefish. At present there are at least six large steam tugs fitted out with whitefish nets, and everybody fishing for any species is sure to bring in a greater or less quantity of this valuable food fish daily. It is very gratifying to note that the catch of whitefish in Lake Erie this year was greater than in 1908."

In speaking of the effort to purify the streams of the state the report says: "The Legislature at its last session enacted in the fishery law a very sweeping prohibition against the pollution of streams by industrial establishments. The measure went into effect on May 1, and very fair progress has been made by the department in securing the observance of its provisions."

The thoroughly commendable effort which this commonwealth is putting forth to preserve its fisheries is calculated to insure to its coming generations a food supply of high order and this forethought will not only be productive of practical results in the way of providing food, but will also tend to perpetuate the policy of stream purification. Incidentally the Pennsylvania fish commissioners seem to be doing something to bring the average cost of living in their territory somewhat nearer the average means.

Americans as Judges of Art

Now that one manufacturing corporation is seeking to enjoin another from making and selling flying machines, the fact is set forth that this new contrivance for navigating the air—a contrivance that for many years has been a dream in the minds of men—is actually coming into the matter-of-fact world of business. This contest at law over the possession of rights pertaining to it is an evidence of its present and prospective value. Opinions differ regarding the rapidity with which the heavier-than-air flying machine will be perfected and multiplied. It is already indicated that its development will be much more speedy than has been that of the lighter-than-air balloon airship. To what extent the two types will finally be blended in some form of air-sailing machine remains to be seen. But that men, in considerable numbers, are soon to be navigating the air, by some practical means, is now a generally expressed opinion.

Naturally this new and startling means of transportation calls forth the question: "What effect will it have on the peace of the world?" The history of the doings of mankind makes it clear that, as the means of communication and transportation between countries and peoples have increased, wars have diminished. In the old days the tribes of men, separated from one another by such natural barriers as mountain chains, rivers and other stretches of water, seldom came together except to wage war. Those of the highlands would contend with those of the lowlands. Every one not of a particular tribe and territory was a stranger and in most cases an enemy. Travel on land was by foot or horse; on water, by boats driven by man-propelled oars or wind-filled sails. Communication was by word of mouth or messages carried by men. The world was shut out. Everybody was shut in. Castles, moats, walls and fortresses on every hand; wars almost beyond number and without end.

Then came the stage coach, the sailing vessel, the railway and the steamship, all tending to make it much more easy for peoples to get at one another but much more difficult for them to find excuses for going to war. The development of the postal service, the printing press and the telegraph served to tell everybody what everybody else was doing and thinking. Peoples were freed from their narrow tribal suspicions, prejudices and enmities. The ocean cables became mighty bands of friendship holding the continents together. The more closely men became acquainted, the more clearly they saw that all have common rights and interests, hopes and aspirations. Every ocean greyhound that lowered the time record between America and Europe brought the continents closer together, not only in time but in the matter of brotherly, friendly regard, and in the great concerns of commerce. The flying machine promises to bring all corners of the world to a common center. It will sail over walls and fortresses, rivers and oceans, and all barriers that yet remain to divide and estrange peoples, and though the world's yet too militant spirit will seek to make it an auxiliary of war, it must ultimately add to the means for establishing and maintaining peace. It will serve to bring the people of far-flung lands nearer to one another, hand and heart, and to teach them they are all members of one great brotherhood. And to know all will be to forgive all.

THE adverse winds that are already assailing the proposed ship subsidy bill indicate that it is not going to have altogether smooth sailing. But many weatherwise congressmen are of the opinion that it will safely anchor in the harbor of snug appropriations before Congress adjourns.

Balkan Art

MODERN research in the Balkan countries is bringing to light certain facts bearing on medieval art south of the Danube that are of the greatest interest not only from a historical but from a political point of view. It appears that there is every reason to believe that the medieval art of the Balkans, as it is represented in the monuments and treasures of the famous monasteries of Macedonia and Greece, was introduced by the Bulgarians. Of the oriental origin of this art there never had been any doubt, but it was more or less taken for granted that this, like other waves of art, had reached the Balkan peninsula through Byzantine Asia Minor across Armenia and Mesopotamia. Now comes the disclosure of such striking analogies between this ecclesiastical art and the monuments and objects positively known to be Bulgarian in origin that the inference of an intimate connection between the two seems warranted.

The explanation is put forward that medieval Balkan art, instead of being transmitted to the Byzantines by Armenians and Syrians, was brought to southeastern Europe by the Touranian Avars and Bulgars who had absorbed it in their central Asiatic home through close contact with Persian culture in Iran and Turkestan. This throws a highly interesting, if somewhat glaring, light on the great controversy between Greeks and Slavs, or rather between Hellenes and Bulgars over the ecclesiastical possession of Macedonia now and its actual possession upon the departure of the Turks. This controversy is really in the nature of a "Kultur-Kampf," a grapple of two civilizations, that of the remnant of the Byzantine empire with that of the Balkan nation par excellence, the only nation really born on the Balkan peninsula, through the mingling of the Touranian conquerors with the subjected Slavic settlers who had spread over the Balkans two centuries before. Thus, if the Greek represents the historic right, interrupted by the Turkish invasion, the Bulgarian who takes his name and some of his traits from the Touranian conquerors, but his language from the conquered Slavs, represents the new era, characterized by youthful efficiency and constructiveness. This, of course, stamped the Bulgarian an upstart without any claim to intellectual contribution prior to the most recent past, and all Balkan culture, medieval and modern, was regarded as a Greek monopoly on which all the claims of Pan-Hellenism were based.

All this is susceptible of a radical change by the disclosure of Bulgarian esthetic influence on Balkan art in the middle ages; the Bulgar thereby acquires an historic right that may well rival that of the Greek. It will also emphasize the Bulgar's distinctive individuality less as a Slav than as a felicitous fusion of Aryan and Touranian, where the east meets the west with eminently auspicious prospects.

NEW YORK'S new comptroller says that "joy riding" in the municipal automobiles in all the city departments must cease at once. This will mean a quieter but much safer New York.